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## Gromyko Assails Critics in West As Irresponsible

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today told the Supreme Soviet that detente faces trials from "loud and hysterical" anti-Soviet circles in the West.

With President Leonid Brezhnev and other senior Communist Party leaders looking on, Mr. Gromyko described Western critics as "unscrupulous and irresponsible."

The accommodation between East and West is an "edifice that has been erected and is now undergoing trials for solidity and for firmness from its enemies," Mr. Gromyko said.

Mr. Gromyko spoke in support of a draft law on the conclusion and abrogation of international treaties that the members will approve before their summer session ends this week. The session began yesterday.

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union will "follow to the letter and spirit" each treaty that it signs, including the strategic arms agreement now being negotiated with the United States.

### SALT Obstacle Seen

He said that critics in the West were trying to prevent the conclusion of a new SALT accord and to harm U.S.-Soviet relations as a whole.

He apparently was referring to U.S. congressmen who accuse the Soviet Union of violating the first SALT agreement.

He said that some Western circles are "inventing a Soviet threat" that impedes SALT and other efforts to end the arms race.

"It must be noted," he said, "that Western figures often admit in private that a [military] balance remains and that it has not been violated. But when speaking in public they attempt to deceive people."

Mr. Gromyko is scheduled to meet U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance next week in Geneva to try to remove the obstacles to a fresh SALT accord.

Without mentioning Washington leaders by name, Mr. Gromyko blamed "some people in the West" who are now starting "noisy, if not hysterical, campaigns against detente" to bring the world to the brink of war over the so-called "Soviet threat" of power.

### Unusual Applause

In an unusual show of fervor, the delegates interrupted the speech five times with loud applause.

The joint consultative commission set up to monitor the first

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## Moscow Gives Canadian 8-Year Smuggling Term

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — A 32-year-old Canadian, has been sentenced in Moscow City Court to eight years in prison on smuggling charges, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

The newspaper, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, said that the woman "tried to take away from the Soviet Union rare pictures, books, items as well as gold, silver and platinum ornaments with diamonds worth over 32,000 rubles [about \$47,000]."

The article said that her case was heard "in open court."

It was not known why the Soviet press decided to release details of Mrs. Sokov's case at this time. Word of her arrest and sentencing had been reported in the Western

diplomatic community here in early June.

### Appeal Apparently Denied

According to the Canadian Embassy, Mrs. Sokov's trial was held June 8 and 9. But it was thought that her appeal of the sentence was turned down, prompting the newspaper to release the details of her case.

Mrs. Sokov pleaded guilty to an attempt to smuggle jewelry, silver, icons and diplomas. She was arrested at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport Jan. 29 during a holiday visit to the Soviet Union and held for five months for pretrial investigation.

Canadian diplomats said that

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### Attorney General Refuses Judge's Order

## Bell Held in Contempt Over FBI Files

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell was held in civil contempt today for his refusal to obey a judge's order to disclose the files of 18 FBI informers.

Judge Thomas Griesa of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan said that he would hold the nation's highest law-enforcement officer in contempt "until and unless he purges his contempt by compliance with the order."

Mr. Bell could be fined or imprisoned, but a hearing is scheduled tomorrow on a motion for his release from contempt, pending an appeal. The hearing was scheduled by federal appeals court Judge Murray Gurte in Manhattan.

Judge Griesa issued his contempt order via a long-distance telephone call from California, where he is vacationing at an undisclosed location. The written decision was issued by his law clerk here.

### Prepared for Charge

Earlier in the day, Mr. Bell had notified Judge Griesa that he was prepared to face the civil contempt

deceit by refusing to surrender the FBI files.

The case involves a \$40 million civil suit brought by the Socialist Workers Party to recover damages for alleged illegal break-ins and other acts during FBI surveillance of party activities from 1938 to 1976.

The government had unsuccessfully tried to appeal Judge Griesa's disclosure order in the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. But Mr. Bell continued to refuse to comply in the belief that once he was held in contempt, higher courts would grant a review.

### 2d American Gold Medal

## U.S. Violinist Wins Tchaikovsky Contest

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI) — American violinist Elmar Oliveira of Binghamton, N.Y., won top honors in the sixth international Tchaikovsky Competition yesterday, giving the United States an unprecedented two gold medals in the contest.

"It's ecstatic. It's just fantastic," Mr. Oliveira said. "It makes all of the practice and work worthwhile."

Mr. Oliveira, 28, shared the gold medal with Soviet violinist Ilya Gruberth. The other U.S. gold-medal winner in the quadrennial competition is Nathaniel Rosen, 30, a cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, whose victory was announced Monday night.

The United States had never won more than one gold medal in a Tchaikovsky competition.

### Professional Soloist

Mr. Oliveira, who began playing the violin at age nine, is a professional soloist and has played in North America, South America and Europe.

Critic Pavel Lugovskoi said Mr. Oliveira's performance "had a 'masterly' trait, which as Tchaikovsky said, is the essence of the magic influence upon the audience."

Mr. Oliveira almost came to Moscow twice before to enter earlier Tchaikovsky competitions, but



The opening session of the European Community summit gets under way at city hall in Bremen, West Germany.

### Would Guarantee Resettling of Vietnamese

## U.S. Said to Boost Aid to 'Boat People'

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) — In an effort to save "boat people" fleeing Vietnam from dying at sea, the Carter administration has decided to guarantee the resettlement of all such refugees picked up by ships under U.S. ownership or registration.

Administration sources said yesterday that this policy decision had been worked out by the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to encourage U.S. ships to rescue refugees found in Southeast Asian waters.

Although no statistics are available on the number of refugees who have died during attempted escapes by sea, a large number are believed to have died from drowning, starvation or exposure. Many of the escapes are made in overloaded, unseaworthy or poorly provisioned small craft.

Since the flow of refugees from Vietnam began, U.S. policy has encouraged U.S. ships to pick up the boat people and take them to nearby ports. However, many ships have been inhibited from making rescues because of the reluctance of some Asian countries to admit the refugees.

In some cases, ships that have boat people aboard have been refused admittance to Asian ports, even when they had cargoes to unload, or have been kept under

close guard with the crews not being allowed to disembark.

To overcome that problem, the sources said, the United States now will make known to Asian governments its willingness to arrange the speedy removal and relocation of any refugees brought into their countries' ports by U.S. ships.

Some of these refugees will be

brought to the United States, and efforts will be made to relocate others, particularly those with relatives already in other countries willing to receive them, the sources said.

According to State Department figures, 5,800 boat people have landed in Far Eastern countries during the last two months. Those with particularly large numbers are

Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Since last August, approximately 12,500 boat people have been resettled in the United States, and 12,500 will be admitted under Attorney General Griffin Bell's emergency parole authority next year.

### President Boasts of His Reforms

## Park Formally Re-Elected in S. Korea

By William Chapman

SEOUL, July 6 (WP) — South Korean President Park Chung Hee, formally re-elected to a six-year term, claimed yesterday his tenure had brought the country from chaos to stability and prosperity.

In a dry, unemotional speech, the president attributed the success to the "grand reforms of national salvation," a reference to the radical political changes he fostered under martial law when he was elected in 1972.

"We have succeeded in building a solid foundation for national security by accomplishing outstanding growth, on the basis of stability, in all fields of politics, economy, society and culture," Mr. Park declared to an audience of supporters. "Now we are full of confidence."

He addressed the National Conference for Unification, a presidential electoral body which, as expected, proceeded to renew his tenure without opposition.

### Secret Ballot

Gathered in a brightly decorated gymnasium in central Seoul, 2,577 conference delegates voted for him in a secret ballot; one ballot was declared invalid on a technicality.

They had been chosen in May in an uncontested national election, which was boycotted by the minor parties that sometimes oppose Mr. Park's rule.

Mr. Park, by law, is chairman of the national conference that also will rubber-stamp his choice of a third of the members of the National Assembly, the country's unicameral legislature.

As he embarks on a second term under the restrictive rules he laid down in October, 1972, Mr. Park presides securely over a nation that is militarily stronger and vastly more prosperous than it was six years ago.

But it is also a country still wracked by dissent and outbursts of bitterness over the suppression of civil rights. His last real political opponent, Kim Dae Jung, is still imprisoned, guarded now in a hospital room where his reading material is restricted to nonpolitical

books and where visits by his wife are watched by police.

The systematic torture of dissidents that marked the early 1970s has been abandoned and Mr. Park's government shows greater tolerance of public criticism. But sizable demonstrations of students are still broken up, sometimes violently, and many writers, including the prominent poet Kim Chi Ha, remain in jail.

Many observers here believe that

the greatest danger facing Mr. Park is no longer the revolt of political dissidents but the rising impatience of workers in South Korea's booming factories.

Unorganized until recently and ignored by the government-guided labor unions, employees of several industrial plants have begun informal strikes demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

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## Israeli Jets Buzz Beirut In a Warning to Syrians

BEIRUT, July 6 (AP) — Israel sent seven warplanes over Beirut yesterday in a show of force and a clear warning to Syria to ease its stranglehold on the city's hemmed-in Christians. The United States was reported trying to mediate an end to the bloody Syrian-Christian fighting in the Lebanese capital.

In Washington, the White House issued a statement by President Carter calling for a cease-fire, saying that the fighting "adds to the hatred and suffering accumulated over several years of tragedy in Lebanon."

The Israeli jets roared in from the sea at rooftop level after hundreds of Syrian rockets set numerous fires in the Christian half of the city in the sixth day of a Syrian siege aimed at subduing the Christian militias.

Syrian anti-aircraft batteries opened fire when the jets appeared, witnesses said, but no hits were reported. The Israeli military command said the jets were on a reconnaissance mission and took no action.

### Israeli Statement

The Israeli government declared, however, that it is "committed . . . not to let the Christian population be annihilated in Lebanon." The Lebanese Christians have aided Israel in the fight against Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

Israeli officials would not say

what further moves might be contemplated, but the overnight by Israeli Air Force jets, which shattered windows and panicked residents throughout Beirut, was a grim reminder to Syria of Israel's proximity and military ability to intervene on the side of the Christians.

The Lebanese state radio said that President Elias Sarkis, a Christian who has tried to mediate Lebanon's multisectioned conflicts, had decided to resign but that other national leaders, both Christian and Moslem, were trying to dissuade him.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker held a long meeting with Mr. Sarkis early today and was helping the Lebanese leader in his efforts to get Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to ease up in the anti-Christian crackdown, the Christian Phalange Party radio station here reported.

### Syrian Rockets

Predawn Syrian rocket fire, lasting seven hours, pounded six Christian neighborhoods in east Beirut and the Christian-dominated port area. It set at least 40 buildings afire and demolished several others. The Phalange radio said more than 1,000 rockets fell.

A police spokesman said 17 Lebanese were killed and 36 wounded in the bombardment, raising the reported Lebanese casualty toll in six

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## Economic Issues Dominate

## EEC Summit Opens Amid Uncertainty

By Joseph Fitcher

BREMEN, West Germany, July 6 (IHT) — A summit conference of the nine European Economic Community countries opened here today amid uncertainty over the prospect of any major new European economic package now.

There was optimism, however, that an economic strategy could be adopted. The plan would combine domestic measures by the nine governments in a bid to add a percentage point to Western Europe's current economic growth rate of 2.8 percent.

On the other hand, plans for a radical innovation to bolster monetary coordination and greater stability in exchange rates among European currencies — perhaps pooled funds to fight speculation or the creation of a new European currency — appeared to be downgraded at least until the next European summit in December.

The two agenda items were the core of this summit, which is supposed to set the European position for the forthcoming summit of industrial countries, basically Europe, the United States and Japan, to surmount the international economic slump.

### Hint of Compromise

In a hint of compromise in attempts to create a zone of monetary stability, French and West

German sources said that a new policy "did not have to be for everybody right now" — apparently a suggestion that France and West Germany might align their currencies now. Britain, Italy and countries with weaker economies might later join them.

However, the European unity was strained. Britain and several smaller countries complained because they had not been consulted before the summit on the plan of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to move toward monetary union.

A Dutch official said that the other countries had been informed but not consulted. A British source said that the information circulated in advance had lacked the details which would have enabled European leaders to make a decision in the two days of talks here.

He noted that the leaders were accompanied only by their foreign ministers, not their finance ministers or other top economic aides.

### Delaying Device

However, some diplomats felt these complaints were more of a delaying device to allow the gov-

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Firemen carry body from burned sleeper car in England.

## Sleeper Car Fire Kills 11, Injures 17 in England

TAUNTON, England, July 6 (AP) — A sleeper train heading for London from western England caught fire early today, killing 11 passengers and injuring 17, officials of the state-owned British Rail network said.

Railroad investigators said that the fire might have been caused by someone smoking in the top bunk of one of the two-bunk sleeping compartments on the 12-car train.

The investigators said there was a slow buildup of smoke and fumes before the flames appeared, indicating that material smoldered for some time. They said there was no explosion and they ruled out sabotage.

Transport Minister William Rodgers ordered an investigation. A British Rail spokesman said that it was the first fatal fire involving railway sleepers in Britain since 1910.

Police said eight men and three women were burned or suffocated to death at 3 a.m. in one coach as the train from Penzance, in Cornwall County, entered the suburbs of Taunton in Somerset County.

First-aid workers said that most of the victims died in their bunks and others were overcome as they tried to escape from smoke. One man died after reaching a house beside the track.

Eleven of the injured were detained in two hospitals at Taunton: 10 are Britons.

Firefighters who reached the scene within minutes said they found residents who live near the tracks helping passengers.

"The householders were alerted by the light of the flames and they were absolutely marvelous," an officer said. "They pulled down a wire fence and slithered down an embankment. Some had ladders to help passengers out, and their houses were soon crowded with survivors being given first aid, tea and words of comfort."

## French Confirm Aid to Cleaver

PARIS, July 6 (Reuters) — French presidential aides yesterday confirmed that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing helped fugitive Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver settle in France six years ago.

The officials said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, then finance minister, met Mr. Cleaver in 1972 when the American arrived illegally from Algeria and helped him obtain a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.

This did not mean that all statements attributed to the French leader by Mr. Cleaver in his forthcoming book were accurate, the officials said.



American violinist Elmar Oliveira during his gold-medal performance in Moscow.



## Challenge to Gierek Government

## Poland's 'Flying Universities' Give Course in Dissent

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, July 6 (WP) — In crowded apartments scattered in five Polish cities, small groups of students and scholars have created perhaps the most clever and daring new form of dissent in Eastern Europe.

The students, from 10 to 150 at a time, are attending lectures — sometimes at considerable personal risk — at Poland's unofficial "flying universities."

The idea is to teach Polish students about all elements of their country's history, political evolution and battles for independence — including struggles against Soviet domination in the 19th century and after World War I — that they do not find in official Soviet-oriented university courses.

The flying universities, named because they move from place to place, are small. An estimated 600 to 700 students took part in the first semester that just ended.

There is no certainty that their appeal will spread much further, nor are there any clear links between the universities and the dissident workers whose occasional protests are usually tied to specific issues like food prices or shortages of meat, housing and consumer goods.

Nevertheless, these self-education groups are a potential time bomb, confronting the Communist government of Edward Gierek with a maddening mixture of traditional Polish nationalism and dissent that his government seems unsure how to handle.

Last Feb. 11, a lecture on Poland's political history by Adam Michnik, a leader of the Polish Workers and Peasants' Self-Defense Committee, was broken up by Krawcow police using mace and injuring many of the more than 100 students who were jammed into an apartment.

Mr. Michnik, 32, is the most popular lecturer and clearly an irritant to the government because of his link to the workers' movement. Police have arrested him more than half a dozen times in recent months. They have held him each time for just under the 48-hour limit.

it for which a person can be kept in custody without filing a charge.

A few other meetings have been disrupted, students have been pressured not to attend and some people who allowed their apartments to be used have been fined.

By and large, however, the government has let the lectures continue, although it is clear, said Prof. Jan Kielanowski, 68, that officials could easily have stopped them.

The reasons for the government's uncertainty probably lie in the cleverness of the challenge presented by the movement. Three aspects are particularly noteworthy:

• Although the self-education movement actually was organized by dissident student committees last fall, it was given prestigious academic blessing and protection in January when 68 professors and writers publicly formed the Society

for Academic Courses and agreed to give lectures.

Their charter, they said, was purely educational, not political and not hostile to the government.

"Without looking for the truth about the world and ourselves," the professors wrote, "the citizens' sense of duty cannot be created. One cannot be a full-fledged citizen." Since then, a dozen more professors have signed.

• The concept of flying universities, according to a journalist on a Catholic newspaper, is rooted in Polish pride and history. Twice before, during the period when Poland was dominated by Czarist Russia and during the Nazi occupation, Polish students continued their education in underground classrooms.

• Poland's powerful Catholic Church, while officially steering

clear of association with the academic society and the flying universities, has given its tacit support to the movement, partly, Catholic editors say, because the church sees the need for the same thing in the officially approved Catholic schools.

Prof. Kielanowski also sees other factors forestalling a police crackdown on the self-education movement.

Government efforts to suppress and frighten dissident worker movements by terror last year had the opposite effect and made those groups stronger and more popular, he believes. Similarly, he said, "the interrupted lecture of Mr. Michnik in Krakow will remain in Polish culture forever. It will be very important."

Prof. Kielanowski added: "We are pretty deeply in debt financially

to the West now, probably deeper than ever before in our history, and suppressing opposition doesn't make any country too popular in the United States, especially since President Carter and his human rights policy. So that is another very important reason, and now we are beginning to feel a resonance in Sweden, England and West Germany."

Diplomats said that the movement has aroused the interest of many students who have never been associated with dissident or student-solidarity groups, and this, too, is a cause for government concern.

## Some Positive Things

Actually, Prof. Kielanowski said, the Gierek government has done some positive things since 1970, among them expanding general education in Poland.

In past generations, he said, children of educated parents could always learn at home what was scratched out of the textbooks in school. But now there is a much more broadly educated generation that includes children whose working-class and peasant parents perhaps cannot fill in the answers. So, he said, "it is important to tell them about the truth and that what they are taught, even if it is true, is not the whole truth and usually just a chosen part of it."

Although Poland's flying universities are an extraordinary phenomenon in the Soviet bloc, it is not surprising that they have popped up in Poland rather than in other countries, or that they are semi-organized by the Gierek government.

## Traditionally Independent

Mr. Gierek presides over the most potentially explosive population in Eastern Europe. The Poles are traditionally independent-minded, they dislike the Russians and Germans in about equal measure, and they have Eastern Europe's most powerful church. In the last two decades, three Polish governments have fallen because of worker uprisings over food and prices.

The Gierek government has done many things to make life better for Poles in the last eight years. Poland has more open criticism of its institutions than other East European countries, and except for political dissidents, Poles can travel freely abroad.

Still, there is now a major new dissident drive against censorship, a thriving underground press and rising demand for more meat and better housing. The flying universities are part of the pattern.

"They are unique in Eastern Europe," said Janek Kuron, another leader of the Workers' Social and Self-Defense Committee, "but the significance of the Society of Academic Courses should be seen in the wider framework of the broad movement to limit the actions of a totalitarian state. Without this wider social movement, this academy and the flying universities could not have arisen and remained active."

## EEC Opens Key Talks

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agreements to avoid commitment to a new monetary mechanism until after the industrial summit, which will include President Carter, later this month in Bonn.

French officials have spoken recently in Paris of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hopes for a European equivalent now of the Bretton Woods agreement which reorganized post-war currencies and set rules for economies in the International Monetary Fund.

However, officials of several delegations sounded more hesitant, usually voicing doubts about the U.S. response.

Another factor of discord is the British desire that West Germany take the lead in economic recovery by higher inflation, while the West Germans, like the French, want Britain and the other six countries to accept closer monetary coordination and tighter collective economic discipline.

Mr. Schmidt, the host for the summit at West Germany's Bonn, said the European Community for six months, reportedly is anxious to make his tenure productive. However, Bonn is also traditionally shy of appearing to impose its will on its economically weaker European partners.

## Comprehensive Approach

The agenda seeks a comprehensive approach to economic problems. It also covers unemployment, energy and relations with developing countries as well as specific questions on Mediterranean agriculture and oil-tanker safety norms in the wake of the *Anock* Cadiz pollution disaster.

One plan discussed today was an economic strategy document put together by the EEC commission after consultations with each government following the last European conference in Copenhagen in December.

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Police draw gate across border line in Freilassing, West Germany, as trucks block highway in rear. Austrian and foreign truckers are protesting a new form of road taxation.

## Truckers' Blockade Eases in Austria

VIENNA, July 6 (AP) — After a four-day blockade of Austria's road border stations a few long-distance trucks began moving across the border today, raising hopes of motorists that the truckers will eventually end their protest.

The easing of the blockade occurred after business leaders met with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and renewed their appeal to the truckers.

Key border crossings had remained jammed today despite a compromise formula offered by Finance Minister Hannes Androsch.

Although Mr. Androsch said that the so-called truck tax, effective since July 1 for all truck traffic on Austrian roads, would not be rescinded, he promised that Austrian carriers would receive government funds to offset financial losses should other countries take retaliatory measures against them. The tax levied from each foreign truck is 25 Austrian groschen (1.6 cents) per ton and kilometer it travels on Austrian roads.

Mr. Androsch also promised to provide simpler processing of trucks at border checkpoints and to reduce gasoline controls, provided by the new law, to random checks.

## Major Crossings Closed

Earlier the major border crossings, including the Brenner freeway, the Reschen pass and the Thores-Magasin station toward Italy, were closed to all traffic. In the

## Suspected Rebel Shot to Death in Basque Area

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 6 (AP) — A man allegedly linked to the Basque separatist organization ETA was shot to death last night, and news accounts blamed rightist extremists for the attack.

Txomin Merino, 26, who served a two-year prison term under the regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco for allegedly distributing separatist propaganda, was killed as he was getting out of his car at a motel in the nearby town of Zarauz.

In another incident, five men fired on a 200 persons last night as they left a San Sebastian church where they had attended a funeral service for the wife of a former ETA commando leader slain in France last Monday. No one was hurt and there were no reported arrests.

## Brigades Shoot Turin Executive

TURIN, July 6 (AP) — Terrorists of the Red Brigades today shot Aldo Ravaoli, 34, president of the Turin Small Industry Association, in the legs in the second such attack in two days against executives, police said.

Police said two persons with silencer-equipped pistols fired several shots at Mr. Ravaoli as he was leaving his home in central Turin for work. The attackers, police said, fled in a car. Mr. Ravaoli's condition is not serious, they added.

## Gromyko Lashes Out at Western Critics

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SALT accord, Mr. Gromyko declared, "has not established a single fact of a breach of these accords."

"The misunderstandings that cropped up were only misunderstandings and were settled to mutual satisfaction," he said.

He also said that the Soviet Union was carefully abiding by the provisions of the first SALT accord, even now, under a U.S.-So-

vienna, Tyrol and Vorarlberg provinces important crossings were either blocked or closed to truck traffic, as were checkpoints at the Czechoslovak and Hungarian borders.

The only exception appeared to be the border crossing from Styria province to Yugoslavia.

The Italian Center of Customs Studies in Bologna appealed today to the Austrian government to suppress the truck transit tax. It called the tax an anti-European measure and urged the European Economic

Community to ask the Austrian government to suspend the tax temporarily.

The Italian Foreign Ministry handed Austria's ambassador to Rome, George Schlumberger, a protest note against the road tax. Italian authorities said that the blockade is hurting tourist traffic from central Europe to Italy.

In Geneva, the International Road Transport Union today urged Austria to lift the tax temporarily to enable tourists to pass border posts.

## Desai Is Assailed by Aide He Forced Out of Cabinet

NEW DELHI, July 6 (AP) — Former Home Minister Charan Singh, forced to quit his Cabinet post last week, said yesterday that Morarji Desai treated him like an office boy even though "I had made him prime minister."

Airing a list of grievances against Mr. Desai, Mr. Singh also told a meeting of ruling Janata (Peasants) Party dissidents that a proposed corruption investigation against the prime minister's son was dropped because of Mr. Desai's negative reaction to the idea.

He also revived the issue of who in the government is to blame for inaction on prosecuting former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for alleged abuses during her 1975-77 emergency rule.

Mr. Singh's latest public statements brought closer a probable split from Janata of the faction headed by Mr. Singh and former Health Minister Raj Narain.

## Forced to Resign

Mr. Singh and Mr. Narain were forced to resign last week for breaking Cabinet discipline.

The dispute came to a head after Mr. Singh publicly accused the government of stalling on the issue of taking legal action against Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Desai could have asked him to explain instead of resorting to the drastic action of making him resign, Mr. Singh said.

## New Ghana Military Ruler Frees Political Detainees

ACCRA, Ghana, July 6 (Reuters) — A new military ruler took power in Ghana today and set free opposition political figures who were detained after a closely contested referendum in March on the country's political future.

Gen. Fred Akuffo, the new head of state, ordered the detainees released immediately, the Ghana News Agency reported.

Gen. Akuffo, who was chief of the defense staff and No. 2 man in Lt. Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong's ruling military council, was sworn in as head of state by Chief Justice F.K. Agyemang in a ceremony at government house.

There has been no official explanation for the unexpected resignation of Gen. Acheampong yesterday but the Ghana News Agency reported speculation that the head of state was forced from office by his fellow officers.

It said that Gen. Acheampong had often sworn he would not leave

office before his plans for the country's political future were implemented next year.

The agency said that those freed today included Koma Agheli Gbedemah, one of the leaders of the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice. He was finance minister under Ghana's first postcolonial leader, Kwame Nkrumah.

Also freed, the agency said, were William Ofori-Atta, and Victor Owusu, who both served as Cabinet ministers in Ghana's last civilian government.

The People's Movement was one of three political groups outlawed in April after campaigning against the government in the March 30 referendum.

Gen. Acheampong, who seized power in 1972, had planned to turn the administration over to a non-party combination of military officers, police leaders and civilians. The March referendum endorsed the proposals by a narrow margin.

Mr. Desai has promised a decision by next month on whether to prosecute Mrs. Gandhi. He has said if action is taken it will be under ordinary laws and in regular courts. This procedure could drag on for a decade, Mr. Singh said.

## Allegations

Mr. Singh said that Mr. Desai must have been rankled by his proposal to launch an investigation into bribery complaints against Kantilal Desai, the prime minister's son.

For years, Mr. Desai's critics have made accusations of impropriety and alleged corruption on the part of his son. Kantilal Desai, now 51, quit his prosperous business in 1965 to become personal secretary and aide to his father.

The 82-year-old prime minister said recently that he would be the first to order prosecution if any evidence of wrongdoing was uncovered against his son.

Mr. Desai has promised a decision by next month on whether to prosecute Mrs. Gandhi. He has said if action is taken it will be under ordinary laws and in regular courts. This procedure could drag on for a decade, Mr. Singh said.

## Park Wins New Term

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tions. Strikes are outlawed in South Korea.

In a series of protests, the employees have contended they are left behind in the country's new prosperity — abandoned workers whose low wages form the underpinning for South Korea's export economy. They assert that the government is guilty of backing up the factory owners to suppress labor activism.

The country is also beset by surging inflation brought about by the high-growth policies of the last 10 years. The New Democratic Party, which offers a weak opposition to Mr. Park's party, has taken up the inflation issue for the parliamentary election, contending that what South Korea needs now is stability, not rapid growth.

## Home-Grown Scandal

SEOUL, July 6 (WP) — Just as it dared to hope that the influence buying affair in Washington was over, the South Korea government has been rocked by a home-grown scandal involving some of its highest officials.

At least 190 officials are under investigation for having bought valuable apartments at favorable prices from one of the country's biggest corporations, the Hyundai group.

The officials involved reportedly include six members of the National Assembly and high-ranking members of the Economic Planning Board, Commerce-Industry Ministry, Finance Ministry and Construction Ministry.

## Aide Admits He Ordered Executions as Nazi Judge

BONN, July 6 (AP) — Hans Filbinger, the minister-president (governor) of Baden-Wuerttemberg, has conceded that he never passed a death sentence in wartime courts-martial over which he presided as a naval judge.

Mr. Filbinger, under fire because of his Nazi past, said that he had forgotten about five death sentences that he passed on deserting sailors during the final weeks of World War II until news media published evidence of two of the verdicts.

Mr. Filbinger, a member of the conservative Christian Democratic Union and a former Nazi who joined a student unit of Hitler's SS elite guard, was interviewed while on vacation in Switzerland after his Stuttgart state government confirmed the two reported sentences and three others.

None of the soldiers was executed. Four of them were in neutral Sweden in 1945 when Mr. Filbinger passed the sentences in Nazi-occupied Norway. In the fifth case, the Third Reich capitulated before the execution could be carried out.

Mr. Filbinger called his orders "phantom sentences which exist only on paper."

"It's no wonder that such a sentence doesn't move anybody deeply," he said, "and that such things do not stick in the memory either, when you consider the inferno one found oneself in during the last weeks and months of the war."

Mr. Filbinger has resisted pressure to resign from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats and their liberal coalition partners since May, when he admitted partial responsibility as a naval prosecutor for the firing-squad execution of yet another deserter.

Mr. Filbinger said that he was merely acting within the prevailing Nazi legal code in demanding —

and later witnessing — the death of Walter Groeger, 22, seven weeks before the collapse of the Third Reich. The sailor had deserted his ship in Oslo and was convicted of planning to slip into Sweden.

Mr. Filbinger was said by his government to have personally passed death sentences on:

• Three sailors whom he convicted in absentia of slaying their captain and throwing the body overboard before they fled to Sweden in a naval patrol vessel.

• A chief petty officer who similarly deserted to Sweden.

• A fifth sailor, whom he originally sentenced to 15½ years imprisonment for desertion. Mr. Filbinger, believing later that the sentence had been too mild, retired him and passed the death sentence, the state government said, but Nazi Germany's capitulation occurred before he could be brought before a firing squad.

## Canadian Sentenced

(Continued from Page 1)

they were surprised by the severity of Mrs. Sokow's sentence.

The newspaper used the case to give facts and figures on customs law violators at the airport. It said that nearly 10,000 foreigners have been detained on charges of trying to smuggle out contraband, and that precious items worth about \$1.4 million and 90 kilograms (198 pounds) of golden objects were confiscated.

## U.S. Retaliates on Newsman

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — The White House summoned four Soviet journalists to a meeting yesterday to review their credentials, in retaliation against Soviet judicial proceedings against two U.S. newsmen.

It was the first such White House session in at least 16 years and occurred two days after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, met to discuss Soviet slander charges against Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun.

Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said it was "safe to assume" that the president was aware of the meeting.

Mr. Powell, asked whether this action could have a "chilling effect" on journalists, replied, "There is some concern about the chilling effect of recent actions against journalists elsewhere."

He said that all 12 Soviet journalists accredited to the White House would be summoned for a review of their credentials. The State Department conducted a similar review of accredited Soviet journalists last Friday.

## Hostile UN Resolutions

Israel also views with displeasure Mr. Sadat's call for UN involvement in resolving the territorial dispute, contending that such a UN role would be one-sided — assuring Israeli withdrawal but not Israel's security.

Because the Egyptian plan does not represent a shift in Mr. Sadat's basic demands, the Cabinet will give it "a total rejection, I think," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The officials who discussed the plan today were also concerned that the Egyptian proposal calls for "implementation of relevant UN resolutions on Palestinian refugees." The Israelis noted that the Egyptian plan does not mention UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which have been the basic mechanisms for Arab-Israeli contacts.

The words "relevant UN resolutions," the Israelis said, presumably refer to an array of General Assembly resolutions passed in recent years that have clear anti-Israel intentions and that Israel has always strongly opposed in UN deliberations.

Mr. Sadat's proposal included a call for the return of East Jerusalem, which Israel captured from Jordan during the 1967 war. There is no willingness in most of Israel's disparate political spectrum to divide the city of Jerusalem again, observers remarked. Jerusalem has been made the capital of Israel, although a number of nations, including the United States, still refuse to locate their embassies here.

## Israeli Jets Buzz Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

days of Syrian-Christian fighting to 184 killed and 615 wounded.

Most of east Beirut's 600,000 Christians huddled in basement shelters without electricity or water and with their food running out, the Phalangist radio said. Sniper fire continued after the barrage ended at daybreak.

The Syrians are the core of a 30,000-man Arab League peace-keeping force trying to police the armistice that ended the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war. The Phalangists and the National Liberal Party, which is behind the other major Christian militia group, have defied Syrian efforts to extend control to Christian areas of the country.

Syria and the Christians are also at odds over the Christians' alliance with Israel. So far, the Palestinians and Lebanese Muslim leftists, the Christians' foes in the civil war, have not entered the latest fighting.

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**'Open, Honest Policy'**

"The Soviet Union continues to follow an open, honest foreign policy," Mr. Gromyko said.

He also claimed that the Soviet Union was "consistently implementing" the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the 1975 Helsinki accord on East-West cooperation.

Western analysts dispute that contention, pointing to the trials of political activists Yuri Orlov and Vladimir Slepak, the upcoming court session for dissident Alexan-

**Snake Nips Mail Worker**

FRANKFURT, July 6 (AP) — A 44-year-old postal worker was hospitalized early today after being bitten by a 4½-foot python that had wriggled out of a package, postal officials said.



After Bakke Ruling

U.S. Employers Warned: Keep Hiring Minorities

By Austin Scott

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6 — The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has warned private employers that they may not use last week's U.S. Supreme Court decision in a medical school admission case to "retreat" from their hiring requirements under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Observer Says Money-Trouble Report Is False

ASPEN, Colo., July 6 (UPI) — The board of directors of the London Observer strongly denied a report yesterday that the newspaper is in financial trouble.

Carter Plans Realignment Of Law Enforcement Unit

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration and key congressional leaders have agreed on a plan to reorganize the troubled Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, hoping to increase grants and eliminate state government vetoes on how localities can spend the federal money.

The program is scheduled to be announced by President Carter Monday in the presence of key congressional leaders. They will include Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., who is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who will be the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee next year when the measure will come up for action.

The administration has labored over how to improve the agency, which Mr. Carter attacked during his presidential campaign, saying that "waste, poor coordination and widespread mismanagement have enabled LEAA to spend \$5.2 billion while making almost no contribution to reducing crime."

Russia Gives Medals To Soyuz-30 Team

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI) — A Polish cosmonaut was named a Hero of the Soviet Union and his Soviet commander won the Order of Lenin for successfully completing an eight-day mission aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station.

Primitive Solomon Islanders Prepare to Gain Independence

HONIARA, Solomon Islands, July 6 (UPI) — Foreign dignitaries have converged on Guadalcanal, the largest island of this South Pacific archipelago, to attend the birth of the independent Solomon Islands tomorrow.

The ceremonies on Guadalcanal, scene of the bloody victory of U.S. forces over the Japanese Imperial Army in 1942, will end 83 years of British colonial rule. Four warships — the U.S. Navy's Preble and Shippole, Australia's Vendetta and New Zealand's Monowai — will rendezvous for the occasion.

U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, Britain's Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock and New Zealand Labor Minister John Gordon will speak at a one-hour ceremony. Each studied pidgin English — the only semblance of a universal language among the 40 dialects of the Solomons.

The first visible sign of independence was the changeover from Australian dollars to an indigenous currency July 1 — probably a good indication of how dramatically independence will affect the 200,000 islanders.

The nation will remain heavily dependent on foreign aid, notably \$46 million in grants from Britain. The prime minister, Peter Kenilorea, 35, engineered the transition to independence as the head of an interim government during the last two years.

Most islanders, 94 percent of whom are Melanesian, grow their own food, earn virtually no cash and own few commercially manufactured articles. Although 90 percent of the Solomon Islanders claim to be Christians, pagan cults remain. The government has launched a campaign to squelch the "cargo cult," a belief that aircraft and ships are sent laden with gifts by the gods.

The cultists believe that all shop merchandise will be handed out free on independence day, a naive concept that could turn the proud occasion into an expensive and dangerous free-for-all.

a June 28 judgment in favor of Allan Bakke's suit against strict racial quotas at the University of California.

She told the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here yesterday that after a careful reading of the Bakke decision, "we at EEOC have concluded that we can continue to use numerical remedies — and I promise you we will continue to use them."

Mrs. Norton said the EEOC had found "several indications" in the opinion by Justice Lewis Powell "that we may continue to set numerical targets" for the hiring of women and members of minorities.

Same as Before Bakke

"We believe numerical remedies, including quotas under certain circumstances, are still permissible," Mrs. Norton said. "I want to use this occasion to put employers on notice that their obligations under Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act remain as they were" before the Bakke decision.

"Employers proceed at great risks if they use Bakke as an occasion for retreat from their obligations under Title 7," she said.

Mrs. Norton, whose commission investigates complaints of job discrimination and has the power to find employers guilty of discrimination and take them to court, said the commission believes that "virtually everything we do falls under the rubric of congressionally authorized administrative actions," which Justice Powell's opinion appeared to uphold.

"Therefore, at EEOC we shall not stop or curtail the enforcement of Title 7 in any way," she said.

Los Angeles Times



Blind protesters at FAA office in Washington, D.C.

Blind Protest U.S. Rule On Canes in Air Travel

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — More than 1,000 blind demonstrators protested outside the Department of Transportation yesterday against a safety requirement that they surrender their canes when they board aircraft.

Marching in a large circle in front of the offices of the Federal Aviation Administration, the demonstrators chanted, displayed placards saying "Fly Me Cane and All," and jostled with federal officials.

A principal target of the demonstration was United Airlines. Although federal regulations require each "article of baggage" to be stowed, members of the National Federation of the Blind say that only United consistently enforces the rule with respect to canes.

United confirmed a report here yesterday that the company had put six blind passengers off a Minneapolis-to-Baltimore flight last week for refusing to give up their canes.

Forbidden to Continue

The six were traveling to Baltimore for the federation's annual convention. After refusing to surrender their canes and being forbidden to continue during a change of planes in Cleveland, they completed their trip by bus.

"They had a choice, to give up their canes and continue the flight, or travel another way," said James Linse, a United spokesman in Washington.

Some of the blind demonstrators, who had come from the convention in Baltimore in a caravan of 23 buses, said that other airlines allowed them to keep their canes.

"I still think we can reach some kind of accommodation," said Quentin Taylor, deputy chief of the FAA. "But right now we are concerned that those canes can become missiles in aircraft cabins, and we are genuinely worried about the welfare of all the passengers."

Mr. Taylor said regulations require that baggage such as canes be stowed only during takeoffs and landings. Blind passengers say it is during those most hazardous moments that they want the security of the cane in the event of an accident.

Lawyers for the blind have filed a suit in the U.S. Court of Appeals here seeking to suspend or abolish the stowing regulation.

Representatives of several organizations for the blind met Mr. Taylor on June 28 and proposed compromises, including the use of collapsible or folding canes, or a special stowing device for canes in the cabin.

The aviation industry says it has done studies that show that passengers with sight are able to leave disabled planes in 9 seconds, while blind passengers, unaided by canes, can get out in 10 seconds, mostly guided by the backs of seats.

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Foes of Regime In Nicaragua Return Home

MANAGUA, July 6 (AP) — Opposition leaders known as the "Group of 12" returned yesterday from self-imposed exile in Costa Rica and were greeted at the airport by 8,000 supporters.

No violence was reported. One person was reported arrested on a littering charge involving handbills. The crowd was much smaller than the opposition had predicted.

The government of President Anastasio Somoza had charged the 12 with illegal association and delinquency, but an appellate court voided the charges and said they could return to the country.

The opposition leaders left Nicaragua last October after signing a document calling for legal recognition of the Sandinista National Liberation Front as a political party. The Sandinistas are a leftist guerrilla group that has been trying

No President Yet In Italy Balloting

ROME, July 6 (AP) — Parliament today ended its eighth day of inconclusive voting for a new president for Italy and set tomorrow for its next ballot in the hope that inter-party talks may bring agreement.

After the day's ballot, Socialist Sandro Pertini, 81, a candidate backed by the Communists and most of the other parties but rejected by the Christian Democrats, announced that he will not run and will cooperate in the search for a new president.

Manson Disciple Convicted Again Of 1969 Murder

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (UPI) — Leslie Van Houten, one of the "Manson Family" killers, was convicted a second time yesterday of first-degree murder — a verdict that means she must serve out a life sentence along with others convicted of the 1969 Sharon Tate-LaBianca slayings.

Miss Van Houten, 28, would have been freed had the jury found her guilty of second-degree murder or manslaughter because she has spent eight years in prison.

But the jury at her third trial denied her defense of having been a robot under the influence of Charles Manson and of drugs. In effect, the jury repeated the verdict of the first trial — that she was guilty of the premeditated murders of the grocery chain owner, Leno LaBianca and his wife, Rosemary.

Miss Van Houten got a third chance because there was judicial error in her first trial and the second ended in a hung jury and a mistrial. She now will be returned to state prison to serve out a life term. She is eligible for a parole hearing but the chances of her release for at least six more years are slim. She has been free on \$200,000 bail since December.

Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.

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U.S. Offices Monitor Citizens' Calls

Bar Proposed on Agency 'Listening-In'

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) — The General Services Administration, supported by key members of the House, has moved to block various federal agencies from using listening devices to monitor telephone calls from citizens seeking information.

The GSA proposed regulations on June 29 to bar all such devices, whether surreptitious or not, except where permitted expressly by law or court order or where installed for public-safety purposes.

The Internal Revenue Service received permission in 1975 to use such monitoring devices. The Social Security Administration, which abandoned them four years ago after a political controversy, had sought permission from GSA to reinstall them. Officials there said that the devices would be used by supervisors to monitor how their employees dealt with citizens seeking information.

The proposed GSA regulations would block the Social Security Administration from installing the devices and force the IRS to abandon them.

The GSA has authority over use of listening devices in federal civil

ian agencies. Its action has been encouraged by Rep. Dale Kildee, D-Mich., and others.

Frank Carr, commissioner of automated data and telecommunications service for GSA, said the use of surreptitious listening devices of various types to monitor phone calls received from outside is already forbidden by the GSA, except where expressly permitted by law or court order.

However, listening-in by supervisors, in which the employee is informed in advance, has been permitted where the agency involved

deemed it essential. Mr. Carr said the agencies claim that the purpose was to see whether employees were being considerate and helpful to the public.

In such listening-in, after an initial notice to the employee, the supervisor usually went ahead and listened whenever he or she deemed fit, without telling the employee on each occasion. Normally no notice at all was given to the citizen who called in, according to Social Security officials. All such activity would be barred by the proposed regulations.

Radiation Problems Seen At 50 U.S. Nuclear Sites

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) — The Energy Department has identified 50 sites that were once used for nuclear research and development where radiation contamination problems still exist.

To clean up what one official described yesterday as "these unfavorable monuments to our nuclear programs," the Energy Department has begun what could become a \$250 million program.

Impetus for the cleanup came from what department officials said was increased awareness of the possible cancer risk from the low-level radiation emitted from the sites, which were once associated with the mining, processing and storing of uranium and the development of the atomic bomb and nuclear energy. The sites are in more than 20 states.

Last week, the Energy Department disclosed 26 sites where decontamination work is needed to lower radiation to safe levels.

In May, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger identified 24 abandoned uranium mill tailing sites where radioactive residues "pose a possible threat to the public through exposure to low levels of radioactivity." He requested legislation from Congress to meet the problem.

The Health, Education and Welfare Department recently was named to coordinate a broad study of military and civilian personnel who took part in nuclear testing in the late 1940s and 1950s, after a significant number exposed to one test developed leukemia.

HEW is taking a second look at the possible increase of leukemia and other medical effects among civilians living near a nuclear testing site in Nevada.

Dr. William Mott, director of the

Energy Department's Division of Environmental Control Technology, yesterday identified sites in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as presenting the most serious problems in the 26-site group.

At the Canonsburg Industrial Park in Pennsylvania, where trinitrobenzene has been processed for years, according to Dr. Mott, radon gas given off by radioactive waste collected beneath the buildings and creates exposure levels at times equal to the maximum allowable for uranium mines.

Dr. Mott said that "there is no question there is an increased risk of lung cancer" for the 130 current workers in the buildings who may have received doses of radon gas over the years.

Legion Disease Kills Another

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 6 (AP) — The death of an elderly woman May 27 has been identified as the first case of Legionnaires disease in Pennsylvania since 1976, according to a doctor here.

Dr. Gary Lattimer, an infectious-disease specialist, said that the state Health Department had confirmed a hospital finding that the woman died of pneumonia caused by Legionnaires disease, which had never been diagnosed before a 1976 outbreak that killed 29 persons after the American Legion state convention in Philadelphia.

Dr. Lattimer said that he planned to be in Philadelphia as a medical observer next week, when 10,000 to 15,000 state legionnaires return to the city for their 60th annual convention.

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## Mideast: Back to Basics

Egypt's plan for a Middle East peace is no more promising than Israel's and that is hardly news. Neither is the much fussed-over agreement of each government to send its foreign minister to London for a meeting with Secretary of State Vance. In everyone's eagerness to demonstrate movement, it seems to have been forgotten that direction also counts.

The essential outline of a deal will not be found in public declarations. There must be a real negotiation. And finding a basis for that negotiation involves more than a selection of emissaries and meeting places. The Carter administration's desire to keep the Sadat initiative alive is commendable. Its mediation is essential. But if Israel, Egypt, and Jordan cannot face the tough questions on their agenda there is no point in encouraging the illusion that meaningful discussions are in train. A cold shower of realism might better focus everyone's attention on the alternative: more war.

The Egyptians have offered to discuss "security arrangements" for Israel in the West Bank and Gaza if the Israelis will agree, at the outset, to withdraw from those captured territories, including East Jerusalem. And after five years, the Palestinians of those regions would determine their own future, subject to the security guarantees given by Egypt and Jordan. That is about as helpful as Israel's earlier offer to keep settling those territories while it holds them in a firm military grip and to delay for five years any discussion of what comes after. The private comments of both governments had previously seemed closer than that. It may be time for U.S. mediators to drive forward by pressing everyone backwards.

The essence of the diplomatic challenge is how to create a process in which the Israelis can trade occupied territory for genuine security. If they cannot bring themselves to envision the gradual withdrawal from most of the West Bank and Gaza no matter how elaborate the security arrangements they might get in return, there is not much left to discuss. They would then have to take their chances on an impasse, for which they would get much of the blame in the United States. The Israelis' intentions remain suspect because they have passed up one opportunity

after another to demand even the most elaborate security guarantees as a condition of withdrawal. If holding on to the territories is the only security they can devise, they might as well be driven to that admission so that the Israeli people can grasp a fateful choice.

The Egyptians, too, deserve to be pressed into a tighter corner. In presuming to negotiate not only for himself but also for Jordan and for the Palestinians, President Sadat offers rather more than he has so far been able to deliver. He has spoken in the back channels of a West Bank-Palestinian entity firmly linked to Jordan; that is something less than Palestinian "self-determination." He has to stop trying to have it both ways if Israel's genuine fright of an independent Palestinian state is to be allayed.

What is more, Mr. Sadat has been freely offering security guarantees on behalf of a Jordan that refuses even to address the idea of negotiating directly with Israel. If his own dramatic acceptance of Israel and face-to-face dealings with it has any meaning — and hardly anyone denies their great psychological as well as diplomatic significance — he cannot pretend that Jordan's evident reluctance to join him is unimportant. It is probably no exaggeration to suggest that the extent of the eventual Israeli withdrawal on the West Bank, if any, depends in no small measure on King Hussein's willingness to emulate Mr. Sadat in demonstrating good faith to the Israeli people. Their mistrust of him, after all, is based on bitter experience.

In sum, for negotiations to have a chance, the Israelis need to define their security demands while holding out gradual but major withdrawals; the Egyptians need to stop pretending that the 1967 lines are the only possible borders and that an independent Palestine state is now in sight; and the Jordanians need to demonstrate that they are ready for negotiations on that basis. If even then Jordan holds out, then Egypt and Israel could at least complete the outline of a Sinai deal between them and, with the threat of going it alone, stimulate a better response from Jordan and the occupied Palestinians. Establishing such a basis for negotiation is the proper U.S. role. Defining each party's obligation in those discussions will surely be more useful than worrying very much about whose minister meets whose where and when.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Rising Yen

The rapid rise of the yen against the dollar is generating vast anxiety in Japan, where it has already caused a wave of bankruptcies. To this country, it has brought an unwelcome ripple of additional inflation. In both countries, there are now urgent questions about what's to be done. The answer is, of course, that nothing is to be done. The whole recent history of the dollar-yen relation is, in fact, a lesson in the very high cost of government's attempts to maintain artificial currency exchange rates.

As recently as the early months of 1976, you could get more than 300 yen for a dollar. By last October, it was down to 250 yen. Currently the rate is teetering barely over 200, with Japan's central bank buying dollars like mad in a desperate effort to keep the price from going farther. When a slide of this magnitude transpires in such a brief time, between two economies that are respectively the first and third most powerful in the world, and are, moreover, major forces in trade with each other and the rest of the world, the breakage in old relationships and old habits becomes exceedingly costly and painful.

In the long years after World War II, Japan had a small and struggling economy that the United States helped in many ways — among others, by permitting it to maintain an undervalued yen. As time passed, the Japanese economy grew formidable, but instead of adjusting the yen gradually to its rising power, a succession of Japanese and U.S. governments held it well below the value that the market would have set. The full dimensions of that error of procrastination are now being revealed.

An undervalued currency has a pervasive skewing effect on an economy. It constitutes a subsidy to those industries that export. It also constitutes a tax on consumers, forcing up the prices of many things that they must

buy. Now this invisible but real subsidy to exports is being suddenly withdrawn — a matter of particular importance since, in Japan as in most countries, the export industries tend to be the most efficient and the most advanced. While consumers theoretically benefit, most of them are worrying more about jobs than about purchasing power.

The yen's rise has two immediate causes. Japan is running a huge trade surplus. While its government has made repeated promises to work the surplus down, it now seems, to the contrary, to be growing. On the U.S. side, the inflation rate is higher than in Japan and it, too, is rising. As the yen goes up, it makes the prices of Japanese goods directly. Indirectly, it permits U.S. companies to raise their prices without fear of being undercut by imports. That effect can be clearly seen in steel. As long as the Japanese trade surplus and the U.S. inflation rate stay high, the yen will keep rising against the dollar.

Up to 1971, governments kept their currencies tied in fixed relations — more or less — to each other. But then the system changed, and now the markets have taken over the job of setting the rates through daily trading. That change is irreversible. The flows of worldwide trade and investment have now reached such a gigantic scale that no government commands the resources to commit itself to fixed rates. Any government that tried it would end only by diminishing its own prosperity and destroying jobs.

That point is worth mentioning, since in the middle of this month President Carter will go to the economic summit in Bonn where, according to all reports, some of the countries will try to stabilize the currency rates. Among the Europeans, already tied into a Community, that's a possibility. But across the two oceans, it's not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 7, 1903

Fifty Years Ago  
July 7, 1928

NEW YORK — A remarkable method of attempted self-destruction was revived yesterday when 24-year-old Charles Young was arraigned in Market Street Court on charges of attempting to commit suicide by inhaling cigarette smoke. Mr. Young had finished off 18 packs of cigarettes when inmates of his boarding house noticed the smoke coming from under the door of his room. A policeman was summoned, the door was forced, and Mr. Young was found unconscious in a corner of the room, a wisp of smoke trickling from his lips and a cigarette clutched in his nerveless fingers.

PARIS — The fate of Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, the flamboyant financier who disappeared from his private plane last week during a flight from London to Brussels, is still unclear. The mysterious circumstances of his disappearance, together with the captain's penchant for dramatic gestures, and hints of impending collapse of parts of his financial empire, have given rise to many rumors on both sides of the English Channel. Various theories have been propounded as to how or why Capt. Loewenstein could have vacated his plane in midflight without the knowledge of his pilot.



## Japan: Rally the Factions

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — Behind an external facade of calm, the ruling Liberal Democrats are in turmoil. With elections for the party presidency coming up in December, the central question is whether Premier Takeo Fukuda can win re-election. Or, will Masayoshi Ohira, the party's tough, impetuous secretary-general and Fukuda's closest rival take over?

As things stand, the outcome appears a toss-up. The result will be determined by the extent to which each can rally the support of the party's factions in the presidential voting. Nowhere is it more evident than in presidential elections that the political unit to be reckoned with in Japan is "the faction." Loyalty to a faction leader transcends loyalty to a party president whose survival depends on how successfully he can maintain the balance among rival factions in his favor.

The four major Liberal Democrat Party factions are, in addition to those led by Fukuda and Ohira, the Tanaka faction headed by former premier Kakuei Tanaka, and the Nakasone faction led by Yasuhiro Nakasone, the ambitious chairman of the party's Executive Board. Insofar as it is possible to judge the behind-the-scenes maneuvering, Ohira counts on the support of the Tanaka faction, while Nakasone — apparently conscious of his position as a rival to Ohira a few years from now — appears to be siding with Fukuda.

### Promises

However, insiders do not discount the possibility of a Fukuda-Ohira alliance under which Ohira would agree to support Fukuda and thus ensure his re-election in exchange for a promise from Fukuda to step down in, say, a year, and turn over the reins to Ohira. In terms of factional strength and personal prestige, Ohira is Fukuda's logical successor. In fact, one Japanese newspaper survey of the party's membership gives Ohira a slight edge over the choice between him and Fukuda put to a vote today.

But while Ohira could not expect to win without Tanaka in a showdown against Fukuda, there is some question as to how willing Ohira would be to have his ascend-

ancy to the premiership tainted by the support of a prime minister forced to resign in disgrace over the Lockheed scandal.

How Fukuda emerges in his fight to keep his job also depends on a good deal on his handling in the coming months of Japan's relations with Peking. Japan and China had appeared on the verge of concluding a formal treaty of peace and friendship until a fleet of Chinese fishing boats on the China Sea off the Senkaku Islands claimed by both countries. After strong Japanese protests, Peking explained, unconvincedly, that the appearance of the fishing boats was "unintentional," agreeing in effect to revert to the original understanding that the Senkaku issue would be kept separate from the treaty talks.

### Retaliatory

For want of a better explanation, Peking's action was interpreted in Tokyo as a retaliatory measure against the opposition that pro-Taiwan members in the Liberal Democrat Party have been putting up against immediate normalization with China.

Within his own party, Fukuda faces a considerable disarray of opinion on the China question. One recent survey of Liberal-Democratic Diet members shows those favoring a go-cautious attitude slightly outnumbering those for a quick conclusion — with many of the former belonging to Fukuda's own faction.

The Premier's failure to bring party members into line had led to charges of weak leadership and, more ominously, raised doubts over his sincerity in wanting an early treaty in the first place.

Publicly, Fukuda accepts Peking's explanation of the Senkaku incident and insists it should not be allowed to stand in the way of treaty negotiations. With his approval, Foreign Minister Sonoda talks of an early visit to Peking. But as one high Chinese official was quoted as recently telling visiting Japanese Diet member Tokumitsu Utsunomiya, "We hear the sound of footsteps coming up the stairs but no one approaches."

Neither has Fukuda or anyone else explained how the Japanese propose to get around Peking's insistence on the inclusion in the

treaty of an anti-hegemony clause, which Tokyo fears will irritate the Soviets. And Fukuda's stock reply when asked about the matter — that "if each side understands the other's position, all problems can be solved" — has done little to convince listeners that he is in the hurry is makes out to be to bring the treaty talks to a conclusion.

With his popularity at an all-time low, conclusion of the treaty would serve as a badly-needed achievement to brighten his image, an achievement by which history would remember him as Shigeru Yoshida is remembered for the Japanese Peace Treaty, as Ichiro Hatoyama is for resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Okinawa was returned to Japan when Eisaku Sato was premier.

### Concern

On the other hand, there is concern in the Fukuda camp that conclusion of the Japan-China treaty now could be seized on by other factions to pressure the premier into the graceful exit so important to Japanese politicians leaving public office.

For public consumption, both Fukuda and Ohira have said they will concentrate on the business of government and refrain from intra-party maneuvering until the presidential contest officially gets under way in November.

But the sudden increase in activity behind-the-scenes tells another story. Clearly, the battle is already underway.

## Helmut und das Brier-Patch

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If we are to understand what is to happen at the economic summit in Bonn, where next week the seven largest non-Communist industrial nations are sending their heads of government and finance ministers, we must remember the story of Brer Rabbit and the Brier-Patch.

In the first part of the story, Brer Rabbit comes across a dill covered with sticky tar, placed by Brer Fox to trap Brer Rabbit. When the "Tar-Baby" does not respond to his friendly questions, Brer Rabbit hits him first with one paw, which sticks, and then the other — thus immobilized, he is caught by Brer Fox.

Last year, Jimmy Carter — that's our Brer Fox — placed a sticky trap at the economic summit in Bonn, where next week the seven largest non-Communist industrial nations are sending their heads of government and finance ministers. We must remember the story of Brer Rabbit and the Brier-Patch.

Next, the United States leaned on West Germany to stop being so economically stable, to the embarrassment of its trading partners. Mike Blumenthal was dispatched to Bonn to lecture the Germans on the virtues of deficit spending and a little inflation, which he called "faster growth," and which would make it easier for the United States to sell West Germany U.S. products. Schmidt smirked that in the teeth, too.

So there was Schmidt, stuck with a reputation of being unsuccessful — two-faced on defense, and being unstatesmanlike and greedy on business — a bad trap for a European politician to find himself in. How to extricate himself?

Back to Brer Rabbit, facing his captor. "I don't keer w'at you do wid me, Brer Fox," he said, in the classic lines of the Joel Chandler Harris story, "but don't fling me in dat briw-patch."

Schmidt proposed a summit conference in Bonn, making it the world center of finance and pleasing his constituents. Next week, amid much chin-pulling and statis-

## Soviet Libel Case: Brought to Justice?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The latest signal of intensified repression in the Soviet Union is a libel suit. Two U.S. correspondents, Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun, have been taken to court for reporting that friends and relatives of an imprisoned Georgian dissident thought a television scene of him confessing had been fabricated.

The Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio sued, claiming that the stories denigrated the "honor and dignity" of its staff. The Soviet press, following the precedent of the Queen of Hearts, has rendered judgment before trial. Under the headline "Brought to Justice for Libel," Pravda and other papers said flatly that the correspondents had "libeled the officials of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio."

This is one more example — a particularly transparent one — of the way law is used in the Soviet Union as a political instrument. The U.S. ambassador, Malcolm Toon, said the purpose of the suit was "to get a message" to U.S. correspondents: stick to official handouts or risk trouble.

### Impatience

But the case should also make us think about what law means in U.S. society. We tend to take our legal system for granted. We are impatient with the niceties of law, its delays and inconveniences. We forget that even technical-sounding legal doctrines may protect essential values of freedom.

Libel law happens to be a compelling example. Soviet officials are not the first to think of using libel suits as a device to frighten off unwelcome comment. It was precisely that tactic that was tried in Alabama during the civil rights struggle.

But the Supreme Court responded in terms not of the state's power but of the citizen's interest in freedom of speech and press.

Alabama officials sued The New York Times over a 1960 advertisement that accused unnamed Southern racists of persecuting Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The officials pointed to minor mistakes in the ad and said it would be taken as reflecting on them. In the first case tried, a Montgomery official asked for \$500,000 in damages, and a local jury gave him all of that.

### 'Robust'

In 1964, in *New York Times vs. Sullivan*, the Supreme Court reversed the Alabama judgment. It held that even mistaken comment on public officials could not, constitutionally, be made a basis for libel damages unless the mistake was deliberate or reckless. Public life needed "robust" and "uninhibited" criticism, Justice Brennan said, and restrictive libel law would discourage that.

It was a great case: the first time the Constitution had ever been applied to libel suits. Until then libel had always been considered a local matter, to be determined by state law. But now the Court said that it had become a significant threat to the values protected by the First Amendment.

One aspect of the *Sullivan* decision, as it happens, is directly relevant to the current Soviet case. That is the way the Supreme Court treated the fact that, in Alabama as in Moscow, individuals claimed they had been defamed although no particular person was named in the publication, or accused of wrong doing.

In this country, Justice Brennan said, everyone has the right to criticize the government itself; there is no such thing as "libel on government." The Alabamians were simply trying to transmute political comment into "personal criticism" that could be punished as libel. "There is no legal alchemy" of that kind under the Constitution, Justice Brennan said.

### Limits Fixed

Since 1964 the Supreme Court has fixed the constitutional limits on libel in many further cases. One held that plaintiffs may ordinarily collect damages only up to the amount of "actual injury," proved in court.

The Moscow case could hardly survive such a rule. Western papers do not circulate generally in the Soviet Union, so how could anyone's reputation have been injured there by the disputed articles? They did not even meet the threshold demand of libel law for "publication" within the area where the suit is brought.

Of course not all Americans agree with the Supreme Court's effort to protect freedom of speech and press by limiting libel suits. Richard Nixon, for one, has been highly critical. On March 8, 1974, as he was sinking in the lies of Watergate, he said some lawyers had found in the court's libel decisions "virtually a license to lie." He called for legislation to give politicians greater "recourse against slanderous attacks."

### Not Congenial

But then Nixon does not really find the U.S. tradition of open debate on public issues congenial. Just this week, in Kentucky, he said it was "time we quit making heroes of people who take secret foreign policy documents and print them in the newspapers." In short, let the government do what it wants without worrying about public criticism.

Nixon, like events in the Soviet Union, reminds us not to take law for granted. It is extraordinary to live in a country where judges are truly independent of the state's authority; where even a president has to bow, in the end, to law.

tics-releasing, the assembled finance ministers will take three actions.

• The West Germans will extract from the Americans a pledge that the Carter administration will really push for energy conservation, primarily by driving up the price of imported oil. The pledge, of course, will be meaningless, because Carter cannot induce Congress to follow him into a false austerity — when the nation knows the way to solve its energy problem is not to depress demand, but to encourage the increase of supply.

• The West Germans and Americans will extract from the British and French some concessions on tariffs, and will nudge the Japanese into using some of their trade surplus to help the less developed nations. With luck, free traders will gain a few points for GATT.

• And then will come the Great Concession: Chancellor Schmidt, on behalf of his industrious countrymen and with much gnashing of teeth, will "run the risk of inflating his increase." West Germany's rate of growth, thereby helping the U.S. trade deficit and doing his bit to avert a world recession. This will be greeted by much international cheering at Bonn's "responsibility."

### Great Sacrifice

In what form will this great sacrifice come? What risk does the quick-witted chancellor run at home, from angry voters, in return for doing the world a favor?

Well, you see, what the West German people are going to have

to suffer is a tax cut. That's it — reduced taxes, for businessmen and for consumers, which will increase the deficit. That should speed the economy up, according to the Keynesian mechanics, and soon put West Germany into the same inflationary snip as the rest of the free world.

Nothing will be said at the Bonn economic summit about the Carter administration not being able to keep its promised make-good-on-penalty pledges. Nor will any voice rock the boat with a challenge to the Keynesian dogma that bigger deficits will lead to faster real economic growth. Instead the summiters will act as if each nation is responsibly "giving" so that all may prosper.

Bravely biting his lip, Schmidt will agree to cut the taxes of his citizens, no matter how angry that makes them.

"Bred and born in a brier-patch, Brer Fox," laughed Brer Rabbit, who had tricked his captor into putting him there.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



Standards Are Eroding

Britain's Health Service Shows Signs of Age at 30

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, July 6 (NYT) — Thirty years ago this week, Britain's National Health Service was born in an atmosphere of hope and contention. The hope has given way to resignation and even disillusionment. The contention remains. But the service carries on, providing tax-financed medical and dental care to everyone who needs it. This year, as in 1948, it is the centenary of Britain's commitment to a vast public program of social welfare.

Contrary to the belief of many U.S. citizens, no substantial body of public opinion advocates a return to private health care. David Ennals, the secretary of state for social services, said proudly in an anniversary statement that 84 percent of those questioned in a recent national poll said that they were satisfied with the present program.

All three major parties support the principle of socialized medicine. The debate centers on what to do about its universal acknowledged shortcomings: delay, red tape, inadequate funding. Rare is the politician who attempts to prescribe a quick cure.

Noble Beginnings

The National Health Service was an outgrowth of the national unity forged in the dark early days of World War II. While carrying on the war, Britain began a search for social justice that found expression in a report by Sir William Beveridge in 1942.

No longer, the report concluded, could Britain tolerate a system of medical care that was financed by charity or private means and administered through a hodgepodge of public and private hospitals, some of which were founded by monastic orders in the Middle Ages. A government-supported health service must be created, it said, "to insure that for every citizen there is available whatever medical treatment he requires in whatever form he requires it."

Six years later, that service came into being. By now, it is an enormous operation, costing more than \$12 billion a year, almost 7 percent of Britain's gross national product. It is the largest employer in the country, with more than a million workers.

Goal Unchanged

The goal is the same as it was at the beginning — free medical care for everyone in Britain. It is free for an American who is hospitalized while on vacation and free for a rich Englishman who needs a prescription for a bad headache.

British medicine has always had a worldwide reputation for excellence. Lancet, the principal medical journal here, has long been required reading for U.S. doctors, and British researchers have won more than their fair share of Nobel Prizes in medicine.

But the unremitting economic problems of postwar Britain have made it impossible to pour into the National Health Service the kind of money needed to keep it first-rate. Standards are eroding, and many physicians fear that they will continue to decline.

The shortage of money is exacerbated by the increased average age of the population, because old persons need more medical care. And the development of new surgical techniques not only increases the number of operable patients but also requires costly equipment.

Statistics comparing medical care in Britain with that on the continent show that this country is falling slightly behind.

Infant mortality in England and

Wales has been reduced to 16 in 1,000, a considerable improvement, but in France it has been reduced to 14 in 1,000 and in Switzerland to 11 in 1,000, according to figures for 1975. Similarly, Britain is able to treat 60 patients in a million on kidney dialysis machines, while France can treat 100 and Switzerland 130.

"In material terms," a particularly caustic newspaper analysis said last month, the health service has become "a tatty, makeshift, bit-stuck-everywhere ragbag of Victorian hospitals, which can't be closed because there isn't the money, and newly built hospitals which can't be opened because there isn't the money."

Nigel Harris, an orthopedic surgeon in London, estimates that there are 15,000 empty hospital beds in Britain every day because there is not enough staff to serve them. Anesthetists are in such short supply that operating rooms are used only three or four days a week in some hospitals. Emigration of qualified physicians, because of high tax rates and bad working conditions, has forced hospitals to rely heavily on young doctors from the Commonwealth countries, many of whom are less thoroughly trained than British doctors.

Surgery Denied

Most patients in critical need of surgery are admitted to hospitals without delay, although the Sunday Times reported last month that in the last 18 months more than 20 persons in the Liverpool area whose lives could have been saved by routine heart surgery had died because of the backlog of even more urgent cases.

But the wait for noncritical surgery — which includes such procedures as the implantation of artificial hips — can stretch for months or even years. Last September, the most recent month for which statistics are available, 591,096 names were on the waiting list.

Meanwhile, facilities are aging. At the start of the National Health Service more than half the hospitals dated from the 19th century, and many are still in use. The old and grim Western Hospital in London, the principal center for infectious diseases, still uses wooden blocks to prop up the backs of beds so that patients can read; no modern invalid beds with cranking mechanisms have been provided.

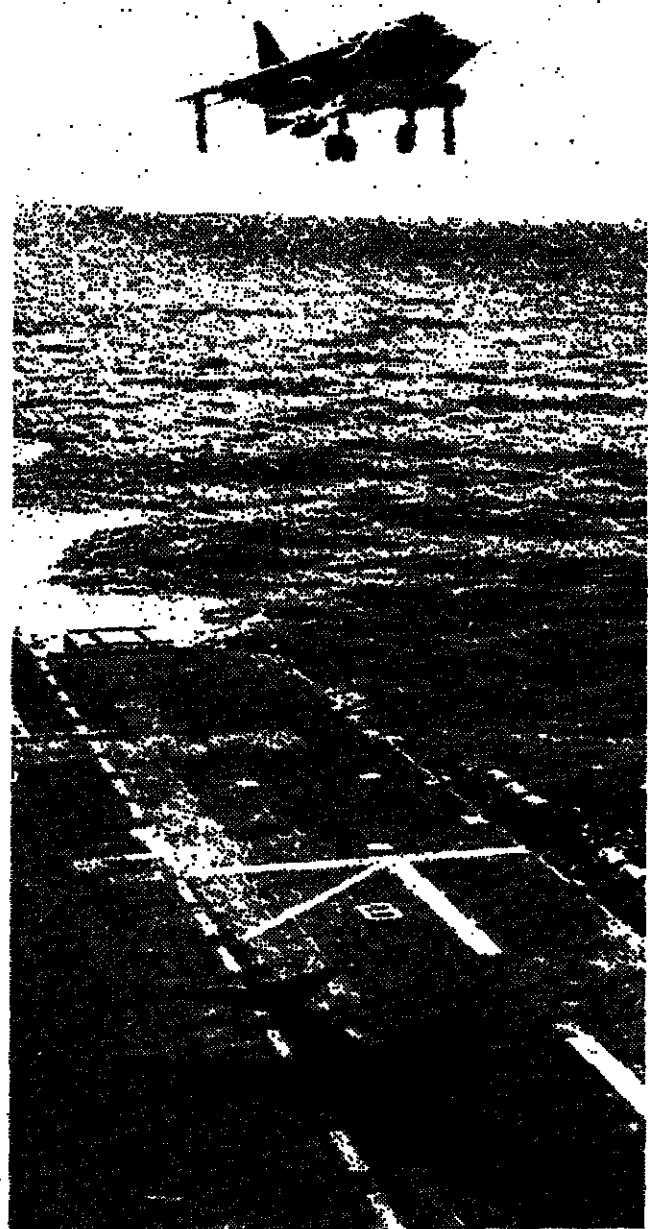
Public resentment has been directed not at doctors and nurses, who retain a high level of respect, but at the growing health bureaucracy. According to one count, there was one administrator for 9.5 hospital beds 10 years ago, compared with one for 4.8 beds today.

Random Quakes Rock 4 Areas

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI) — Moderate to strong earthquakes yesterday rocked parts of Greece, Mexico, Chile and Japan in apparently unrelated tremors that resulted in one death.

A quake registering 5 on the Richter scale hit Salomika, Greece, where a quake two weeks ago killed 51 persons and injured more than 120. Authorities said that a man in the nearby village of Langada died of a heart attack and that 16 persons were injured.

A quake registering 5.2 hit Mexico's state of Guerrero, causing tall buildings to sway in Mexico City.



STRAIGHT UP — The newest support aircraft of the U.S. Marine Corps, the AV-8A Harrier, makes a vertical takeoff during a demonstration aboard the carrier Saipan off the coast of New Jersey. The Harrier, available since 1971, costs \$3.4 million and can fly at more than 600 mph.

Canada Says Risk Persists From Soviet A-Satellite

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 6 (NYT) — Canada yesterday said that radioactive debris from a Soviet satellite mishap in January could still be injurious and that it was consequently continuing a recovery program as a matter of urgency.

Erik Wang, a Canadian representative, speaking in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, said that the satellite, which carried a nuclear reactor, had scattered 220 pounds of radioactive material over an area the size of Austria, and that some fragments were smaller than peppercorns.

There were no casualties when the unmanned craft, which was used to gather intelligence data, disintegrated over a largely uninhabited area of the Northwest Territories. But, at Canada's request, members of the space committee agreed to consider safety standards for satellites and restrictions on the use of nuclear power for space sensors.

Mr. Wang said that two fragments from the Soviet craft were radioactive enough to be lethal after a few hours of close contact, but that most of the debris was not dangerous. He added, however, that a recent analysis by Canadian experts indicated that there were a number of radioactive fragments that could have long-term environmental effects.

Boy Has High School Diploma

Afghan Math Prodigy, 8, Impresses U.S. Educators

By Michael Sterne

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT) — An 8-year-old Afghan boy who has completed the high school curriculum and apparently is able to perform prodigious feats of learning has been brought to New York and is living quietly in Elmhurst, Queens, while his father seeks help to further his education.

The boy, Sayed Jalal, is slight, dark-haired and dark-eyed, and as keenly interested in soccer and volleyball as he is in physics and mathematics. Sayed Jalal is described by his father, Sayed Karim, as "a genius." (Afghans have no family name and are known only by their given names. Sayed is a religious name taken by many Muslims.)

U.S. educators who have interviewed and tested the boy eschew the word genius, which they do not regard as a scientific description of intelligence. But they have been greatly impressed by the range and depth of the boy's knowledge and say that he undoubtedly deserves the high school diploma he received in January, thenceforth before his eighth birthday, by the Afghan Education Ministry.

'Remarkable Boy'

Dr. George Booth, a Brooklyn College mathematics professor who has worked with other exceptional children, says of Jalal: "He is a very remarkable boy. He does good high school level math and is mature in academic ability far beyond his years."

That view is shared by Prof. Robert Marino, a Hunter College physicist, who said, "With better English and some refresher work, he would be ready for college."

Karim, an ambitious for his son as a stage mother, says that Jalal probably could do four years of college work in one year and com-

plete studies for his doctorate by the time he is 11.

Speaking in halting English, Karim explained that Jalal had covered the 12 years of elementary and high school studies in 18 months. "But that included rests," he added. "The work was done actually in one year only. He learns very fast."

Twelve instructors from the university in Kabul, the Afghan capital, took charge of Jalal's education after a newspaper article about his precocity made him a local celebrity. He worked six hours a day under their tutelage, alternating several weeks of study with several weeks of vacation.

Seated in the barely furnished living room of an apartment where they are staying with an Afghan friend, Karim scratched his bony knees, fidgeted and interrupted often as his father told his story.

When Jalal was 5, he asked his father, who had taught mathematics in a teachers' college before becoming an office manager in the Education Ministry, to show him numbers. Karim wrote down the numbers from 1 to 10 on a piece of paper and told him to go away until he had learned them. Jalal returned in a few minutes and asked for more.

In four hours, Karim said, Jalal learned all the numbers from one to a billion. And after two days of coaching, he was able to use those numbers in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. That achievement convinced the father that his son was something of a prodigy.

Karim continued to tutor the boy at home and then, when he was 6, took him to some scholars for testing. They devised an examination of 80 questions and Jalal got them all right. When this became known through an article in the Kabul Times, the university in-

structors took over the boy's education.

As soon as Jalal got his diploma in January, his father began thinking of seeking help for the boy overseas. Karim has only his modest salary as a civil servant to support his family, which also includes his wife and three young daughters. Scholarship money is scarce in Kabul, and the kind of education guidance that Jalal needs is not available there.

Father and son began an odyssey in February that took them through Iran, Turkey, Germany and England. They were offered help in each country, but Karim decided to come to the United States because he felt the best teachers might be found here.

Mensa Interested

In New York, they have attracted the sympathetic interest of about a dozen persons, including Dennis Moore, who is coordinator for gifted and talented children for Mensa, the organization whose members have IQs of 140 or more.

"I had been living with my family in Brooklyn for two weeks, and I found Jalal a very quick learner," Mr. Moore said. "He seems to be especially strong in mathematics and the physical sciences. But he is weak in geometry, and he cannot read or write English."

Mr. Moore said that what Jalal needed most was tutoring in English so his intelligence could be tested with more precision. Preliminary testing done at Columbia University's Teachers College showed him to have an IQ of 125, well below the level of many exceptional U.S. children.

"Though the tests were culture-free and nonverbal," Mr. Moore said, "they produced puzzling results. Considering what he has

Claude Eatherly, Gave A-Bomb Signal

HOUSTON, July 6 (AP) — Claude Robert Eatherly, 57, the man who spotted the target for the U.S. plane that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August, 1945, has died after searching for 33 years for some peace.

Mr. Eatherly was a 24-year-old Air Force pilot who picked out Hiroshima through a hole in the clouds on that Aug. 6 and radioed the Enola Gay B-29 to bomb the city.

He died of cancer in a Veterans Administration hospital here. He was born in Van Alstyne, Texas.

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for the mission but he did not witness the actual bombing. He later flew into a mushroom cloud during nuclear bomb tests on Bikini atoll.

He was discharged as a major from the service in 1947 after numerous psychiatric tests indicated a severe neurosis and guilt complex. Doctors said he told them he felt responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Japanese at Hiroshima.

In 1960 after being arrested for a series of burglaries, he told the press he had not had any sleep in 15 years. "All I want is a break," he said. "There is no peace." He was imprisoned and in mental hospitals many times over the years. He was ruled insane by a jury in 1969. Several psychiatrists testified that he had chronic schizophrenia.

Lord Marples

LONDON, July 6 (AP) — Lord Marples, 70, the former Conservative transport minister who introduced parking meters to Britain, died today in Monte Carlo, his London attorney said.

Waldheim Stalls UN Position for Soviet Official

GENEVA, July 6 (UPI) — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has said that he is holding up the appointment of an alleged KGB officer as personnel director at the UN European headquarters.

Mr. Waldheim said yesterday that he was looking into British press reports that Geli Dneprovsky, an official at the United Nations in New York, who was assigned recently to Geneva, had been identified by a defecting Russian diplomat as a colonel in the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

"Until now we haven't any confirmation of the reports," Mr. Waldheim said. "Obviously it is the duty of the secretary-general to look into such reports. I am looking very carefully into the matter and until I do no final decision will be made."

The United States protested formally Tuesday against Mr. Dneprovsky's appointment. Swiss authorities, in an unusual public statement, said that they were "closely studying" a Soviet request to give him diplomatic accreditation.

China Honors American

HONG KONG, July 6 (UPI) — Columbia University Prof. Bernard F. Erlanger was honored yesterday at a banquet given in Peking by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The New China News Agency said that China Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the academy, hosted the banquet for Mr. Erlanger, a professor in the microbiology department at Columbia. Mr. Erlanger arrived in Peking Monday after visiting Shanghai, Canton and Soochow at the invitation of the academy.

learned, he should have come out with an IQ of about 150."

Jalal and his father also need financial help. And if the boy is to remain in this country for his education, his family will have to be resettled here to look after him.

Looking beyond these problems, Jalal is cheerfully impatient for his new life to begin. He is eager to get to know U.S. children and to venture out of the apartment where he has spent most of the last two months. Pointing to the sneakers, shorts and T-shirt he was wearing, he said, "I'm ready to play soccer as soon as I get some friends."

Begin Gives Up Raise

JERUSALEM, July 6 (Reuters) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and three ministers said yesterday that they would forgo an 80 percent raise promised to all ministers, judges and senior government officials.

During 13 years as a minister and 29 as a member of Parliament, it was his period at the Ministry of Transport from 1959 to 1964 that Britons best remember.

He introduced parking meters and curbside yellow lines to restrict parking and gave power to the police to tow away vehicles. Car stickers cried "Marples Must Go" and drivers joked that Marples' Law meant "If it moves, stop it. If it stops, fine it."

Obituaries

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During 13 years as a minister and 29 as a member of Parliament, it was his period at the Ministry of Transport from 1959 to 1964 that Britons best remember.

He introduced parking meters and curbside yellow lines to restrict parking and gave power to the police to tow away vehicles. Car stickers cried "Marples Must Go" and drivers joked that Marples' Law meant "If it moves, stop it. If it stops, fine it."

Luca Pietromarchi

ROME, July 6 (UPI) — Retired diplomat Luca Pietromarchi, 83, who served as Italian ambassador to Moscow in 1958-61, died Monday. He was sentenced to death in

absentia by a Fascist court for his role in negotiating Italy's armistice in World War II.

James Daly

NYACK, N.Y., July 6 (AP) — Character actor James Daly, 59, who played hundreds of roles on television, on the stage and in films died here today of a heart attack.

Maj. Gen. William Sands

NORFOLK, Va., July 6 (AP) — Maj. Gen. William Hamilton Sands Jr., 86, who commanded the artillery of the 29th Infantry Division from the Normandy landing to the Elbe River in World War II, died Monday.



Claude R. Eatherly  
... a 1959 photograph.

Discrimination Lingers Despite Laws

Gains Are Few for India's Untouchables

BARUWA-SAGAR, India (UPI) — The government has changed in India but life has remained the same for Ram Pyari, an untouchable woman who lives in the hallow of a tree.

Ram Pyari moved into the wilderness 30 years ago when she was widowed at the age of 12. Her husband was devoured by a tiger while he was collecting firewood in the same dense jungle where she now lives.

Tigers and leopards still roam but, because of the persecution and discrimination by high-caste Hindus, the untouchable woman has chosen to live in the wilderness.

"I was born an untouchable and I am destined to die as one," said Ram Pyari.

At the bottom of India's caste system are about 120 million untouchables, often described as the world's largest subordinate racial group.

'God's People'

Called "God's People" by the late Mahatma Gandhi, the untouchables carry out the country's dirtiest menial chores. They scavenge, wash linens or handle carcasses.

Manu, a religious code written between 100 and 300 A.D., said that the Hindus are classified in the order of Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (farmers and traders), and Shudras (the untouchables).

Both the Indian constitution and the country's 1976 civil rights act guarantee equality for all.

Police have the power to arrest without a magistrate's warrant anyone who discriminates against the untouchables. Convictions carry a maximum two-year jail term or a 1,000-rupee (\$130) fine and loss of the right to seek parliamentary or state legislative office.

Although it is gradually disappearing, the untouchable stigma is still a reality.

Hanoi Reported Willing to Talk To U.S. on Ties

TOKYO, July 6 (UPI) — The United States has proposed talks on normalizing relations with Vietnam, and Hanoi is prepared to negotiate without any preconditions, a Vietnamese official was quoted as saying today.

Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Van Kien arrived in Tokyo yesterday for talks with Japanese officials, including Premier Takeo Fukuda. He was acting as personal representative of Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong.

"We are prepared to resume talks with the United States," Mr. Kien said in an interview with the Mainichi Shimbun newspaper. "We believe normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States will be of benefit to entire Southeast Asia."

Talks between U.S. and Vietnamese officials were held after the end of the war in 1975 but they have not been able to agree on setting up diplomatic ties because of the questions of U.S. troops missing in Vietnam and Hanoi's request for U.S. economic assistance.

peering in the urban areas, discrimination flourishes in the countryside where more than 80 percent of the country's 620 million citizens live.

Religious persecution against the untouchables is a subject frequently mentioned in the press and Parliament.

Riots erupted in the eastern Bihar state recently when high-caste Hindus protested the government decision to reserve 26 percent of civil posts for "backward communities."

Some members of the ruling Janata Party have warned that a revolt is in the offing if the increasing cases of atrocities against the untouchables remain unchecked.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai, one-time lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, said: "I am prepared to resign if [the resignation] solves the problem [of eliminating discrimination against the untouchables]."

But Mr. Desai said that he cannot find a formula satisfactory to all.

The Janata Party government appears to be more resolute than its predecessor in tackling the issue, but in rural areas there are still many hurdles blocking enforcement of the law.

For the religious Hindus, caste is not merely a social system. It is the functioning of karma, the grand cosmic law of cause and effect. Karma says that the inequalities

among men are not a divine caprice. They are the result of man's own doing as worked out through the process of reincarnation.

One is born into this life — into a higher or lower caste or even as an animal — as one lived in the last life. And one will be reborn into a future life as one behaves in this one, karma says.

Ram Pyari said that she cannot go back to the neighboring villages because the high-caste Hindus there "can accept my humble services, but not my company."

Her late husband was allowed to live in a hovel on the outskirts of a village because he was the only person who could operate the village flour mill.

Ram Pyari makes her living by collecting firewood, wild roots and berries in the jungle. "I sell these things in the weekly curbside open-air market and the money comes in handy in buying some milk for Budhuwa," she said.

Budhuwa is an orphaned 2-year-old untouchable boy whom Ram Pyari adopted. "Good company in the lonely hollow of the tree," the woman said.

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## Theater in Paris

## Arrabal Offers the Customers Some Unwanted Participation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 6 (IHT) — What one wonders sadly, has happened to Arrabal? The bizarre Spanish dramatist of such startlingly original plays, "Le Cimetière des Voitures," "L'Empereur d'Assyrie" and "Le Jardin des Delices" has apparently decided to limit himself to the confection of shockers and to palm them off as samples of avant-garde art.

His latest sample bears the red-light warning title "Le Ciel et la Mer," and its enactment at the Theatre Plaisance provides an hour and a half of acute discomfort.

One is led into the hall by a pair of ushers clad as lunatic-asylum inmates and seemingly in a distressed state, making grimaces like Lon Chaney in one of his more emotional moments. The scene, described as a manor on the steps, is a bare platform on which is seated a bearded mute playing Oriental instruments. A stout, red-bearded man carrying a valise comes down the aisle and joins the ushers, who have taken the stage.

The man is searching for his friend, Benjamin Balzac, long missing and thought to have met with mishap. The jabbering ushers-turned-actors caution against their destructive mistress, but when she appears, the visitor is enchanted by her.

Manhandling Waxing delirious in his admiration, he strips and makes indecent

gestures. Stark naked, he descends into the audience to wriggle over the laps of a row of spectators, the ushers-actors in hot pursuit. He slips from their clumsy grasp and they pummel the customers. A free-for-all threatens at this point for oddly enough some players, otherwise tolerant, do not enjoy being manhandled by performers.

Thereafter, things assume a relative calm. The obstreperous ushers-actors return to their platform posts to stomp about, utter obscenities, exhortate and shout like a duo of auctioneers gone mad. The redbeard, in a sadomasochistic fit, is deposited in a cesspool to denote his becoming subject to the woman's will. Following much babble, he is hauled out, washed and, supposedly by black magic, reduced to a parasitical insect and we are allowed to depart.

What Arrabal has fashioned is a smutty skit of the porno-cabaret order in which he would symbolize the "all-well-lost-for-love" thesis. It bears no trace of his better work, in which he revealed a unique talent for dramatizing the subconscious. Furthermore, its inclusion of imbecile roughhouse for sensational purpose betrays creative exhaustion.

This "bringing the spectator into the play" nonsense has been done to death. It has become a silly substitute for efficient writing and acting.

An artist's vision of Arrabal, whose latest work has opened in Paris.



It is based on a false premise, for it is the play that should seek to incorporate itself in the spectator and that can only be accomplished by compelling drama and professional performance. Shaking the spectator physically is useless. Imposing this childish togeth-

ness on a play is neither novel nor intellectual.

The main theatrical event of the Festival du Marais is the Comedie-Francaise production of Racine's "Phedre" in the courtyard of the 17th-century palace, Hotel d'Aumont. It is certainly the right play in the right place.

The showpiece, in turn, of Adrienne Lecouvreur, Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt.

Ludmila Mikael, the gifted young actress of the Comedie-Francaise, responds to this challenge in the present, outdoor presentation. She has force and eloquence, but is still too inexperienced to be the complete, overwhelming Phedre.

Jean-Noel Dalric, a handsome novice who recently displayed his versatility by playing the reluctant gigolo in Jacques Natanson's light comedy, "Le Greulochon Delicat," on television, is a regal Hippolyte. Rene Arrieu, as his guardian, Therame, who delivers the fa-

The great love tragedy of Phedre, wife of Theseus, king of Athens, and of her secret, devouring passion for her stepson, the aloof Hippolyte, is indisputably the finest drama in French. Since La Champselle created the role on New Year's Day, 1677, it has been the touchstone part for every French actress of any pretension, mous tirade on his charge's ghastly fate; Catherine Salviat, as the prince's true love; Natalie Nerval, as Phedre's cunning confidante; and Francois Beaulieu, as the merciless father, acquit themselves honorably, but Jacques Rosner's direction, curiously undramatic and increasingly leisurely, robs the play of its natural flow and endears the players.

Max Schoendorff's decor and costuming have verve and the lighting is original, the fumes of the fires as they rise are caught in rays of green neon to produce an undersea effect, suggesting that we are, as are the characters of the drama, under Neptune's scepter.

## Adrian in the Smithsonian

## America's Wartime Fashion Favorite

By Karen De Witt

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT) — Greta Garbo languished in an Adrian dress in "Grand Hotel." Joan Crawford pined in one. Norma Shearer, Carole Lombard and tiny Janet Gaynor, Adrian's wife, romped across the screen in his dresses and gowns during the 1930s and 1940s, inspiring hundreds of American women to leave darkened movie houses and head for their sewing machines.

Seventh Avenue wasn't far behind, churning out simulations of Adrian's; exotic fantasy creations rampant with animal motifs or patched with sequined or embroidered insets.

But it was during World War II, under government restrictions that Adrian hit his creative stride. With prohibitions against lapels, collars and buckles, and limits on materials and buttons, Adrian stitched up a square-shouldered, padded silhouette that still has impact on the fashion scene.

It is for this originality that Adrian is the subject of the first focus on an American designer by the costume division of the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology here.

## Costumes for Musicals

Born Adrian Adolph Greenberg in 1903 in Naugatuck, Conn., he began his career as a Broadway designer who created costumes for the musical extravaganzas of Irving Berlin and Florenz Ziegfeld. By the late 1920s, he was in Hollywood, eventually becoming chief fashion designer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

A stickler for detail, elegance and fine handwork, he was the first to popularize sequined and embroidered designs for evening dress. His signature meant drama and romanticism. Adrian broke with the studio in 1942, when it asked him to design sweet girl-next-door clothing for Greta Garbo in an attempt to broaden her appeal for American audiences.

His departure was a propitious move. Parisian couture was closed to the world by the German occupation and Adrian appeared on the commercial scene as "an exciting new force," according to Claudia Kidwell, the Smithsonian's costume division curator. Adrian died in 1954, just as he was beginning to design costumes for the Broadway production of "Camelot."

Greta Garbo wore an Adrian gown for "Grand Hotel."

"His genius is his work during the wartime," Mrs. Kidwell said. "No matter what you could afford to pay, you still couldn't use any more material than was allowed."

"He sculptured and tucked and inset so that each of his designs was an individual creation. And even then, he designed at the most expensive level. His suits cost \$140. They were special, which is why so many women bought them to get married in. They were practical yet beautiful."

A year ago, the museum had only two Adrian suits. Mrs. Kidwell said. A query late last spring was sent out and was picked up by the wire services. Adrian's designs, it was learned, had been collected for almost a decade by the students of Cheltenham High School in Wyncote, Pa., under a program started by Joseph Simms, a history teacher there. Mrs. Kidwell was surprised to find that many others were also available.

"We heard from a tremendous number of people. We're still hearing from some," she said. "It was mostly ready-made things, not his couture, and we had to turn down many offers because of the space." She explained that the museum had been looking for Adrian suits that were good examples of his work, with documentation on where the outfit was bought, the occasion for which it was worn and with what accessories.

Coincidental with the search was an Adrian retrospective fashion benefit put on last fall by Garfinkel's department store here, which

had handled the Adrian line, a the Washington Regional Fashion Group, an organization of executive women involved in the fashion world. The benefit, which featured the Cheltenham collection, helped to raise money for the costume division's special projects.

"I think even Simms was surprised at the number of Adrian suits discovered," said Shelly Foo, a costume division technician who handled the calls and correspondence in the Adrian search.

"But women just love the Adrian," she added. "They're glad that we're doing this. They kept them for years."

One of the women who has kept her Adrian for years is Jermi Magnuson, wife of Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington. Mrs. Magnuson had modeled for Adrian in 1944 and she still keeps a costume division technician who wears the black crepe mid-calf evening dress that he sent to her in 1946.

## 'A Pleasure to Wear'

"There was just something about the man and his clothing that makes it a pleasure to wear it," she said. "And my dress, with its mesh sleeves and lace tab trim, it's really in fashion. And he was unusual in his details. He had such flair in his suits, wools and gabardines. You just can't buy clothing like that anymore. I still wear it to cocktail parties or the Kennel Center."

Barbara Dickstein, a museum costume specialist, called Adrian "just truly an original... his work is part of our cultural history."

Mrs. Kidwell said she should have been surprised by the response to the inquiry. "But compared to 'Sutton' everyone," which was our Bicentennial effort to collect American clothing, I thought we wouldn't go so much," she said. "After all, we were asking about one designer, who designed for women at a pretty exclusive level and over a 10-year period. The response was just real gratifying."

Mrs. Kidwell pointed out that the small, glass display case in the corner of the museum that hold two Adrian dresses is "the planned tribute to the designer and the public's response. The museum now has 42 of the designer's dress for research and cataloging."

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## Upturn Seen Spurring 'Robots'

### End to Recession Is Held Likely To Accelerate Automation Trend

By Paul Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — The United States and other Western industrial countries may face a period of "jobless growth" in the 1980s even if President Carter and other nations' leaders succeed in their declared aim of expanding business investment and ending the world recession.

This is the warning that an increasing number of economists, officials and businessmen are giving Western governments as they prepare for the Bonn economic summit meeting this month. It reflects fears that any upturn in business spending, stimulated by the summit meeting, will merely accelerate the trend toward replacing human workers with sophisticated machinery instead of creating additional jobs.

"The evidence that we have is suggesting increasingly that the employment-displacing effects of automation, anticipated for the 1980s, are now beginning to arrive on a serious scale in the 1970s," concludes an unpublished report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which monitors the economic progress of Western nations.

This report, prepared by Christopher Freedman, a U.K. economist, warns that the 1980s are likely to see a period of jobless growth or even of job diminution across "the entire manufacturing sector of the industrial world," even if there is "growth of output and in capital investment."

The explanation lies partly in rising wage costs throughout the West but mainly in the development of increasingly sophisticated and cheap automation techniques based on the microchip — a tiny sliver that acts as a "brain" for computers.

In Japan, for example, plans are already well advanced for a fully automated machine-tool factory, where all workers will be replaced by computerized "robots." In Western Europe, automobile manufacturers increasingly prefer to invest in such robots for jobs like welding and painting instead of taking on new workers when demand picks up.

This tendency for business to buy new machines instead of hiring more labor, has two major consequences, economists and officials here say.

It raises a question about the effectiveness of classical Keynesian economic theory — that unemployment tends to reflect insufficient demand, which the government can correct by releasing additional

purchasing power through spending increases or tax cuts.

It raises a danger that the present high levels of unemployment, particularly among young people just entering the labor market, will take much longer to reduce than some governments imply when they call for coordinated Western reflation at the Bonn summit.

Over the last few months, alarm bells have started ringing in several European capitals as governments began to focus on the job-destroying potential of automation advances and the danger that reflationary measures will just accelerate the adoption of this technology.

For example, a recently published French government report warns that automation is likely to cut employment in banking and insurance by 30 percent over the next 10 years, a time when many traditional industries such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles will also be shedding labor.

An West Germany, a similar study by Siemens predicts that 40 percent of all present manual office work will be done by machine in 1990.

In Britain, where the government has just ordered a major study of the effects of automation on employment, Alex d'Agapeyeff, chairman of a company specializing in microcomputer technology, is forecasting that 1 million jobs will be lost in manufacturing by 1981 as a result of automation and that 1.25 million more will be lost in commerce. In addition, he says, 3 million people may face "significant change" in the nature of their jobs.

Inter-Futures, an OECD sponsored exercise at forecasting the shape of the world in 2000, is also becoming pessimistic about the chances of reducing unemployment quickly at a time of increasing automation. "We don't see much chance of getting back to full employment in the West by 1985, as member governments are promising," comments Jean de Brandt, a French economics professor working on this project.

According to the OECD report, automation has been reducing employment at factories for some time, although the process is now being speeded up. Between 1955 and 1960, manufacturing employment in the Western industrial world rose 2 percent a year. Despite roughly equal rates of growth and investment, however, it rose only 1.5 percent a year between 1960 and 1965 and only 0.5 percent a year between 1965 and 1973.

### Analysts Gaze into the Future

## A Reassuring View of Europe in 2000

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ) — Economists, businessmen and others who have been analyzing the possible evolution of Western Europe in the next few decades see economies growing more slowly, and more fear of both political and economic violence. But that does not indicate that Western Europe should be written off. The forecasters see an economy growing faster than in the United States and society remaining democratic and offering increasingly varied life styles.

In looking to the year 2000, observers generally assume that Western Europe will, as a Scandinavian general puts it, "still be there," that it will not have fallen victim to Soviet conquest or to revolution. So military intentions loom as an impossible task for analysts attempting rational planning for the future.

Despite Europe's economic problems — particularly an industrial stagnation and a persistent loss of factory jobs to the low-wage but rapidly industrializing Third World — there is not apt to be any "immediate Armageddon of the late-capitalist welfare-state society," according to "Plan Europe 2000," an eight-year, 200-scholar study conducted by the Amsterdam-based European Cultural Foundation.

Other studies conducted

Despite its reassurances, it adds that Europe faces "a far more uncertain future" than it has confronted during the past three decades. Study projects also are being conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the private Hudson Research Europe. Only one clear consensus emerges: The three groups do not expect dramatic change in Europe, but they see Europe taking one of two very different directions.

One, broadly favorable, en-

visages a Europe that remains much as it is now, with economic growth rates moderating only a bit and paralleled with those expected in the United States. It also sees the differences between the affluent and aging north and the poorer but potentially booming south dissolving, with more coordination of government economic policies and more cross-border investment by European companies. The United States would retain a major role in such a Europe.

The pessimistic view is that by the turn of the century, Western Europe will at best be indistinguishable from Eastern Europe, with living standards lower than at present and with its domestic and foreign policies cringing under Soviet pressure. "The dice are loaded against Western Europe," says a United Nations aide in Geneva, citing its dependence on the politics — and raw materials — of outsiders.

With Europe already importing nearly all its oil, and with Britain's North Sea field expected to be running down by 2000, the energy constraints alone could be crushing, the worriers say. "A fundamental phenomenon that we must have the courage to face" is that industry's "driving force" will have disappeared, says Joop den Uyl, the former Socialist Dutch prime minister.

While national leaders are still vowing to avert all-out protectionism, it is rapidly becoming the overriding long-term worry. Unless slow economic growth and the resort to protectionism are reversed, U.K. Foreign Secretary David Owen cautions, these trends will frustrate development of the poor countries, which are counting on heavy exports of manufactured goods to rich nations to make it feasible for the poor to build factories big enough to be efficient. If the poor countries are held down,

he predicts, "we shall face anarchy and chaos by the end of the century."

He is confident this danger can be averted by a sensible balance between free trade and protectionism. But many observers are far less optimistic. The year 2000 will be very dangerous in that European industry would face competition from ultra-modern Third-World factories where workers still will be, "in the social status of the 18th and 19th centuries," says Francois Ceyrac, head of the French Employers' Association.

That competition will not be allowed to happen, says a London-based U.S. economist who predicts that "Europe will shut out the Third World." But if European protectionism does focus increasingly against the low-wage, efficient Third-World manufacturers, other observers add, a policy of frustrating the advance of developing countries could embroil Europe in repeated confrontations over access to vital raw materials.

Some observers also forecast rising competition from Eastern Europe. They expect the West's heavier industries, such as steel mills and chemical works, to be lured to the east by the lower wages there and the control of labor unions by the Communist parties. They note that the future impact of the flow of Western capital and technology to the East will be especially severe if Western countries fail to replace the departing industries with higher-technology, higher-paying enterprises.

The economic map of Europe also may be redrawn by changes in the political map. Even without success in separating Scotland from the rest of Britain, in reuniting Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, by then, these experts say, the Basques may have broken away from Spain and the Corsicans from France.

### In the Pursuit of Profits

## China Favors Capitalism In Its Hong Kong Banks

HONG KONG, July 6 (AP-DJ) — China has given approval for its banks here to use "capitalist methods" such as speculating in stocks, gold and foreign currencies, as long as they make profits.

Instructions from Peking delivered last week told managers of the Bank of China and its 12 "sister" banks here that they can do anything that other banks in the British colony do, so long as management is confident of making a profit.

The directive specifically authorized the banks to buy and sell stocks and bonds, gold, silver and other commodities, foreign currencies and real estate.

Observers say the move is likely to add fuel to the current Hong Kong stock-market boom and bolster the economy in general. Stock prices have risen rapidly during the past few weeks, with indices at a five-year high. The value of real estate has doubled from a year ago.

The 13 Communist banks, with 130 branches here, reportedly control about one-third of the \$125 billion in total bank deposits. None of the banks are believed to have carried out the new instructions yet.

"Everyone is afraid of taking risks," one source said. "There isn't any guarantee that you can make a profit in every trading activity, and if you suffer a loss you may be held responsible. What is needed are people with courage and good judgment," he said. "I have the courage, but I'm not sure about my judgment."

However, one banking source said "I know at least one Communist bank is considering plunging into the stock market and real-estate business." He declined to identify the bank.

Despite the initial fear, there is little doubt that Chinese financial power will play a role on the Hong Kong investment circuit. One banker said the new policy was spelled out implicitly in recent speeches at a conference on finance and trade in Peking at which Vice Premier Yu Chih-ih, head of the state planning commission, said China would become flexible and adopt international practices as long as such methods do not compromise its sovereignty.

Exports rose 21 percent to 472 billion yen, accounting for 20 percent of total sales.

Outstanding orders as of March 31 totaled 2.75 trillion yen, a 14-percent increase from a year earlier.

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Sanyo Electric		
1st half	1977	1978
Revenue	257,620	265,070
Profits	5,610	5,380

Matsushita Elect. Works		
1st half	1977	1978
Revenue	186,920	183,080
Profits	6,250	5,380

General Electric		
Year March 31	1977	1978
Revenue	2,340	2,050
Profits	325.30	278.30
Per Share	0.2826	0.2411

(Figures in Pounds Sterling.)

## Dollar Is Firmer As Rates Swing In Erratic Trade

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar firmed against most major currencies today, following yesterday's recovery, in highly erratic trading in Europe.

Nervousness about the European summit meeting in Bremen, coupled with thin conditions, resulted in sharply fluctuating rates, dealers explained.

Against the Deutsche mark, for instance, the dollar fell about half a pfering in the opening hour, probably due to a large commercial selling order from West Germany. This pushed the dollar to the 2.05 DM level, before the Bundesbank presumably intervened to support the currency.

Later, it was reported that Senate majority leader Robert Byrd said in Bonn that four-fifths of the overall U.S. energy package has already been agreed upon in congressional conference committee. "I'm confident that we're going to pass an energy package," he said. His statements gave the dollar a lift, with the dollar touching 2.07 DM at one point. It finished at 2.06 DM.

The dollar rose nearly 1 percent against the Swiss franc, to 1.835 francs. In French franc trading, it rose to 4.4813 francs.

In relation to the yen, the dollar firmed to 203.10 yen here — its best level this week.

## IMF Sells Gold \$184.14 an Oz.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund auctioned 490,800 ounces of gold at an average price of \$184.14 an ounce at its monthly sale yesterday.

A spokesman said 470,000 ounces were sold through the regular auction procedure at prices ranging between \$183.97 and \$185.01 an ounce. The other 20,800 ounces were awarded to non-competitive bidders at the average price under the IMF's recently introduced scheme to allow developing countries to buy gold.

Total bids at the competitive sale amounted to 797,200 ounces, down from 1.07 million at the June sale. Non-competitive bids last month totaled 925,000 ounces. The IMF said the sale generated \$68.9 million for a trust fund used for low-interest loans to developing nations, bringing the total loan kitty to \$1.58 billion. The next IMF gold sale is set for Aug. 2.

## U.S. Inflation Revised to 7.2%

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP-DJ) — In a new economic forecast reflecting the worsening rate of inflation, the Carter administration said today that consumer prices will increase 7.2 percent this year and 6.5 percent next year.

The cost-of-living projection made in the administration's mid-year economic review is about 1 percent higher than the official forecast of last January.

If it holds, Americans would feel the worst bite in their wallets since inflation pushed consumer prices over 12.2 percent in 1974.

The worsening inflation will

## Boost in Prices A 4-Year High

cause the economy to grow at a slower pace both this year and next because of declining consumer purchasing power and a slowdown in government efforts to stimulate economic growth, the government said.

It warned that unless inflation is controlled the economy could be in for a rough time. If rates of inflation in the 6-to-7-percent range

were to continue, the prospects for maintaining stable economic growth would be very slim, the forecast said.

But the administration said the current outlook still is for an acceptable growth rate of 4.1 percent this year and 4.3 percent in 1979. Those rates are down from its January forecast for 4.7 percent this year and 4.8 percent next year but still would be sufficient to reduce unemployment further.

The administration gave a brighter prediction for unemployment saying the jobless rate should decline to 5.9 percent in the final quarter of this year — down from the 6.3 percent projected earlier — and drop to 5.9 percent at the end of 1979 compared with the earlier forecast of 6 percent. The current rate is 6.1 percent.

The government also revised downward its estimate of the budget deficits for fiscal 1978 and 1979. The 1977-78 deficit is now projected at \$51 billion, down from \$53 billion, and the deficit for fiscal 1979 is put at \$48.5 billion, down from \$59.3 billion. The lower deficits would result from a reduction in government spending and a substantial trimming of the administration's 1979 tax-cut proposal, the report said.

The administration also officially abandoned its goal of balancing the federal budget by 1981. The new figures show that for 1981 the budget will reflect a deficit of \$11.3 billion rather than a surplus of \$8.6 billion estimated in January.

The midyear budget review shows 1980 outlays will be \$249.4 billion, up from \$496.6 billion for fiscal 1979.

## Stocks Only Bargain Left, Says Study by Salomon

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP-DJ) — A year ago, Robert Salomon Jr., research director of Salomon Brothers, compared the record of stock investments against such tangible assets as farmland and paintings and concluded that stocks were the only bargain left.

He recently updated that study, adding a few more items — stamps, diamonds, silver and foreign currency — and concludes anew that "stocks are still the only bargain left."

The striking thing about the comparisons, made over a 10-year period, is that the compounded growth rate of most investment categories, including bonds, matched or exceeded the inflation rate. Many of the tangible investments, in fact, have grown in value at double-digit rates.

His latest scorecard of annual compounded growth during the 10 years through May includes Chinese ceramics, up 19.2 percent; gold 16.3 percent; U.S. stamps 15.4 percent; Old Masters 13 percent; U.S. non-gold coins 13 percent; diamonds 12.6 percent; U.S. crude oil 11.5 percent; U.S. farmland 10.6 percent; existing homes 9.2 percent; silver 9.1 percent; foreign exchange (Japanese, West German, Swiss and Dutch currencies) 6.2 percent; bonds (Salomon bond index total return) 6.1 percent and stocks (Standard and Poor's composite index total return) 2.8 percent.

## Wall St. Prices Ease on Broad Front

NEW YORK, July 6 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined on a wide front today as investors awaited reports on the U.S. money supply and wholesale prices.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said M-1 rose \$700 million for the week ended June 28 to \$349.9 billion from a downward revised \$349.2 billion in the previous week. The more broadly defined M-2, total member bank deposits, rose \$2.5 billion to \$841.9 billion from a downward revised \$839.4 billion.

The report on June wholesale prices and unemployment figures are due tomorrow.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.38 points to 807.17 and declines led advances 855 to 596. Volume rose to 24.99 million shares from yesterday's 23.74 million.

Union Carbide, volume leader, lost 1/4 to 36 1/2 while Occidental Petroleum gave up 1/4 to 20 1/2 in second place. Bally Manufacturing lost 1/4 to 38 1/2 in active turnover.

Caesars World 1 1/2 to 25 1/2. Playboy 1 1/2 to 24 1/2 and Harrah's one to 26 1/2.

OKC Corp. gained 1 1/2 to 20 1/2. Publicker Industries was a big percentage gainer rising 1 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Savin Business Machines picked up 1/4 to 20. It reported sharply higher fourth-quarter and fiscal year net. Kaufman and Broad slipped 1/4 to 7 1/2. It said it expects little or no financial impact from a consent agreement with the Federal Trade Commission protecting past purchases.

In Chicago, wheat futures declined but soybean and corn prices rallied on the Board of Trade today.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Del Monte		
4th Quarter	1977	1978
Revenue	455.90	400.40
Profits	20.22	15.34
Per Share	1.68	1.27

Kroger		
1st Quarter	1977	1978
Revenue	1,750	1,530
Profits	18.72	15.44
Per Share	1.37	1.14

General Electric		
Year March 31	1977	1978
Revenue	2,340	2,050
Profits	325.30	278.30
Per Share	0.2826	0.2411

(Figures in Pounds Sterling.)

These Securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

### New Issue

## ASICS CORPORATION

(Kabushiki Kaisha ASICS)



U.S. \$15,000,000

5 3/4 per cent. Convertible Bonds 1993

Interest payable 20th January

Listing: Luxembourg

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Lyonnais

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Taiyo Kobe Finance Hongkong Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banco Commerciale Italiano	Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bankers Trust International Limited	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.	Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur	
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême-Orient	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	
Banque de Neufchâteau, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Nationale de Paris	
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms
Barys Bank International Limited	Baring Brothers & Co. Limited	Boersche Vereinsbank	Bergan Bank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Caisses des Dépôts et Consignations	
Cazenove & Co. (Overseas)	Chase Manhattan Limited	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Group
Clariden Bank	Continental Illinois Limited	County Bank Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Dai-ichi Kangyo Paribas Limited	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Norsk Creditbank	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale	The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
Dewar & Associates International Société Anonyme	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	
European Banking Company Limited	First Boston (Europe) Limited	First Chicago Limited	Fuji International Finance Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Hambros Bank Limited	
Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	IBI International Limited	Interalliance Bank Zurich AG
Japan International Bank Limited	Jardine Fleming & Company Limited	Klüber, Peabody International Limited	
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.	
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	
Lazard Frères et Cie.	Lloyds Bank International Limited	Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited	
McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Marine Midland Limited	
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.	Mitsui Finance Europe Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	New Japan Securities Europe Limited	
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co. Ltd.	Namuru Europe N.V.	
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Okoyama Securities Co. Ltd.	Orion Bank Limited	Pierson, Haldrup & Pierson N.V.
PKBanken	Rothschild & Sons Limited	Solomon Brothers International Limited	
Samwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited	
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale	
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited	Trinkaus & Burkhordt	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	
Verein- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Waikato Securities Company Limited	Vickers, de Costa International Limited	
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamatone Securities Co. Ltd.	

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Peugeot-Citroen, Fiat Set Joint Truck

Peugeot-Citroen says it will cooperate in designing and manufacturing a light truck in a joint effort with Fiat. The project will require an investment of between 500 million and 1 billion francs (about \$111 million to \$222 million), with both parties putting up an equal amount. The trucks will be manufactured by a joint subsidiary which is to be built in central Italy scheduled to come on stream by 1981 with an annual production capacity of between 50,000-70,000 vehicles. Production of components would be split evenly between the two partners.

### Kaiser Resources Buys Ashland Unit

Kaiser Resources Ltd. has agreed to purchase Ashland Oil's 83-percent interest in Ashland Oil Canada Ltd. Kaiser will pay \$32.50 (about \$30) for the nearly 11 million Ashland Canada shares. Subject to acquisition of the Ashland interest, Kaiser plans to make an offer to acquire the remaining common shares of Ashland Canada at an equivalent price. Kaiser Resources, 33-percent owned by Kaiser Steel Corp., says the value of all the outstanding Ashland Canada shares, after conversion of debentures, will be about \$32.470 million. Kaiser says the acquisition "is in keeping with our previously announced intention to become a more broadly-based energy company."

### Time Offers Cash for Some of Inland

Time Inc. is offering to purchase up to 2 million shares, or about 25 percent of the outstanding com-

mon stock, of Inland Container at \$35 each. The offer is conditional upon the tender of at least 1.6 million shares. Inland's board has recommended that shareholders desiring to receive cash for their shares accept the offer. Time and Inland previously had executed definitive agreements for the merger of Inland into a wholly-owned Time subsidiary. The merger is still subject to several conditions, among them approval by shareholders of the two companies and subsequent reapproval by Inland directors and the receipt of a favorable federal tax ruling. The merger agreement provides for the exchange of a combination of Time securities — 0.425 shares of common stock and 0.425 shares of a new series of cumulative convertible preferred stock — for each Inland share.

### Lufthansa, Swissair Order Airbus

Lufthansa plans to order 10 aircraft of the new Airbus A-300 B-10 type which will seat about 200 passengers. The airline has also taken options on 15 additional B-10 aircraft. A preliminary contract — worth the equivalent of some \$240 million — provides for delivery beginning in late 1982. The B-10 will have operating costs about 15-percent less than those of the larger Airbus, mainly due to the new wing and engine modifications. Meanwhile, Swissair has tentatively chosen the scaled down version of the A-300 for its short- and medium-range European and Middleast routes. It has just signed a letter of intent to buy six of the 210-passenger planes.







هذا من الفصل

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 6

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in Yld. P/E									
100s										100s									
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Quot. Close										Quot. Close									
12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
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12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E	100s	
3000 101st Century	11.3	11.2	9.3	100	11.2	11.1	9.3	100	3000 101st Century	11.3	11.2	9.3	100	3000 101st Century	11.3	11.2	9.3	100
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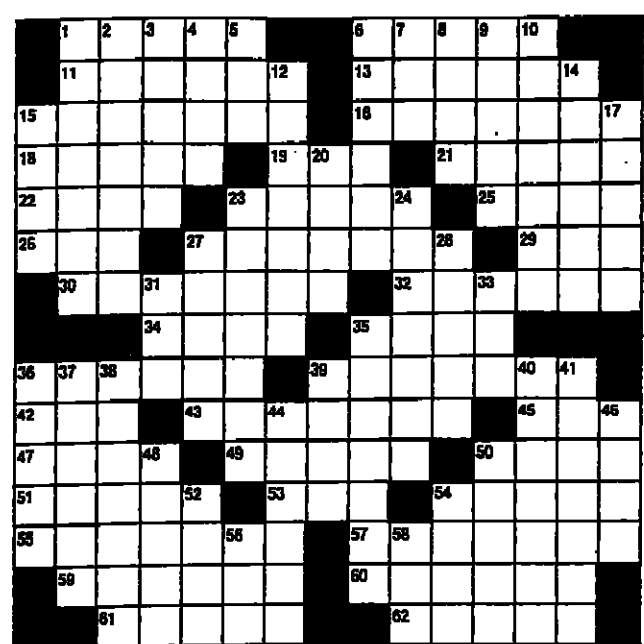
12 Month Stock						Sis.	Ch'se		12 Month Stock						Sis.	Ch'se		12 Month Stock						Sis.	Ch'se												
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Quot.	Close					

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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



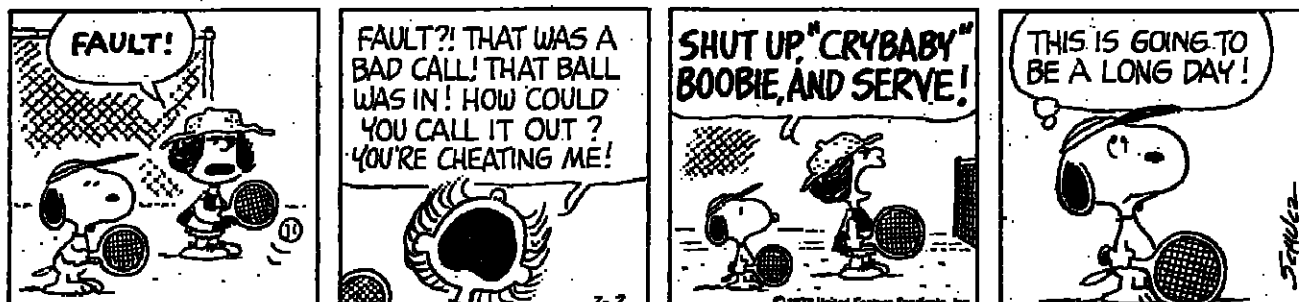
- ACROSS**
- Marsh plant
  - Makes fun of
  - Amethyst or garnet
  - Of a Russian range
  - Stoker's smoker
  - Coastal region of India
  - Prepared
  - Montreux sight
  - Allen or Martin
  - Informal
  - Not sotto voce
  - Portman or Hoffer
  - Wallach
  - Was first to publish
  - Bank abbr.
  - Where one is free from intrusion
  - Termagant
  - Golf club parts
  - Hindu god
  - Modus operandi
  - Pulled the wool over one's eyes
  - Ending with pay and cup
  - The gate
  - Clock numeral
- DOWN**
- Spills the beans
  - U.S.S.R.'s location
  - Swell
  - Aged
  - And more: Abbr.
  - Spring to one's
  - Paragon
  - Yokefellows
  - Gladden
  - Place for the disfavored
  - Fervid
  - In (collapsing)
  - Part of f.o.b.
  - Right-hand page
  - Appear indistinctly
  - Misbehaved
  - Shifty; tricky
  - Skedaddle
  - Displaced bit of a fairway
  - Unspecified degree
  - "So few," of fame
  - Showed off
  - Cheek tooth
  - Escaped notice
  - Heads
  - Child's play
  - Inspect
  - Expanded
  - Houses and land
  - In a bad way
  - Heath
  - Wordless
  - Town near Windsor Castle
  - Yielded
  - Subsidy
  - Ill-lit

## WEATHER

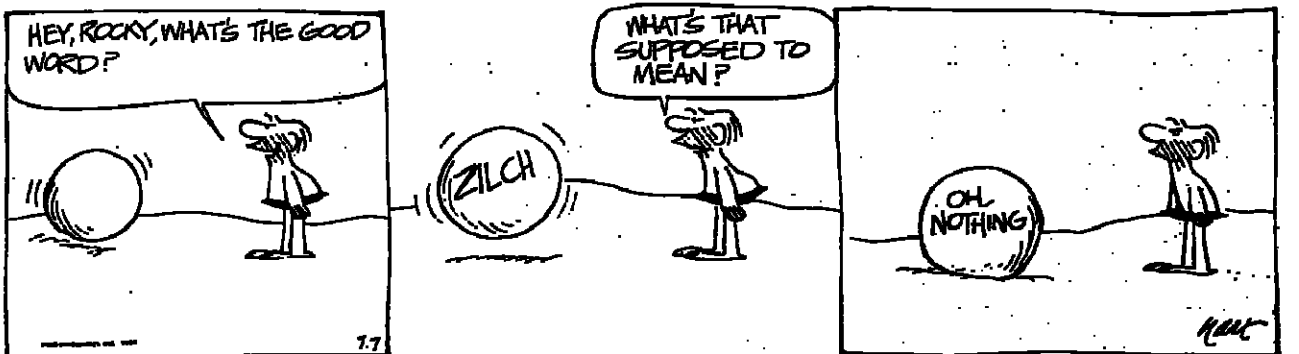
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AMSTERDAM	12	53	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	53	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	90	Sunny	MOSCOW	27	80	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Sunny	MUNICH	16	60	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Overcast	NEW YORK	27	80	Sunny
BRUSSELS	18	64	Overcast	NICE	21	70	Sunny
BUDAPEST	24	75	Sunny	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Sunny	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Sunny	ROME	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	SOFIA	26	78	Sunny
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	25	77	Sunny	TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	TUNIS	27	80	Sunny
GENEVA	16	60	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	70	Sunny	WARSAW	18	64	Overcast
ISTANBUL	22	72	Sunny	WASHINGTON	23	73	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Sunny	ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	17	62	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.)

## PEANUTS



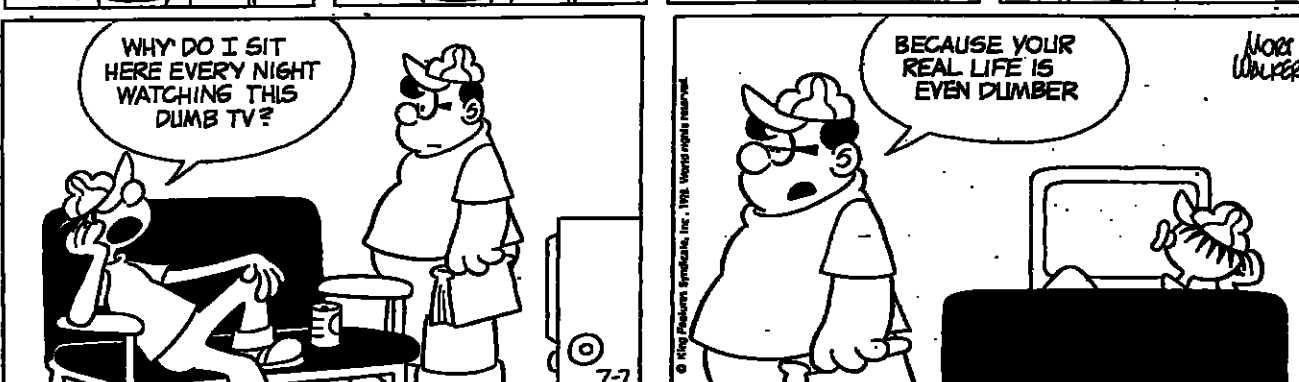
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILEY



## ANDY



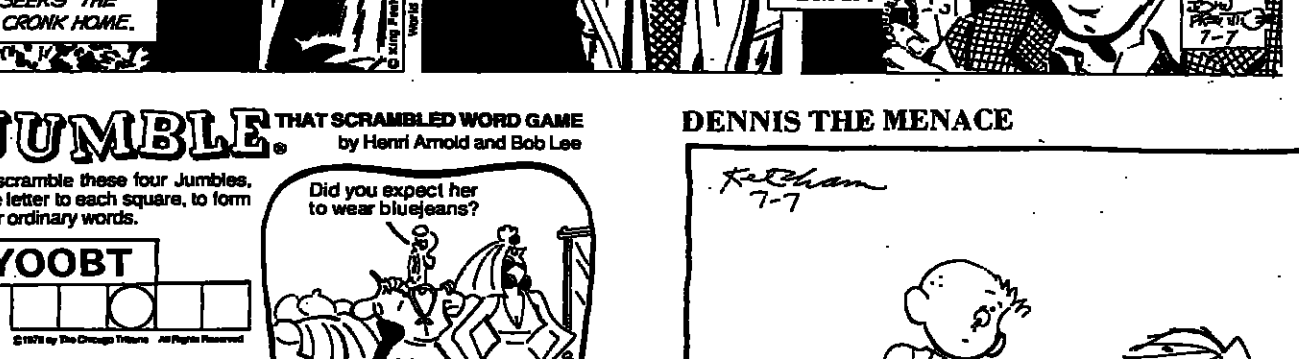
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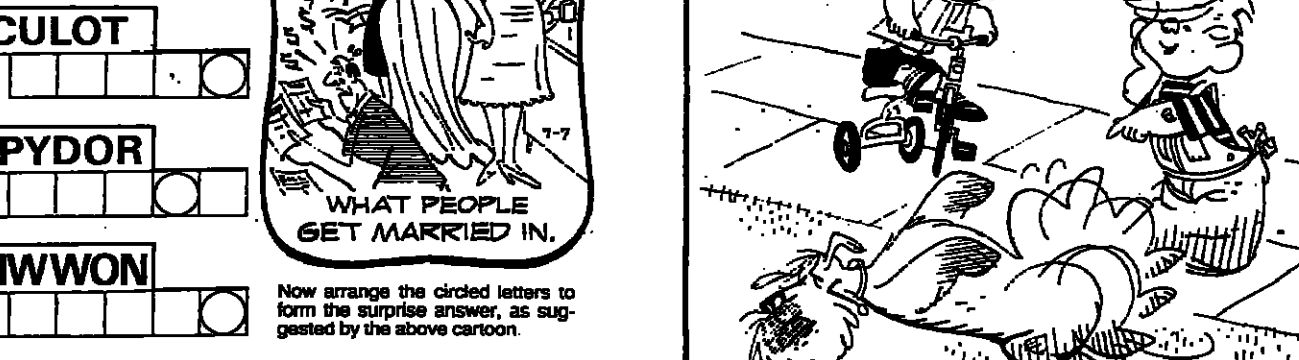
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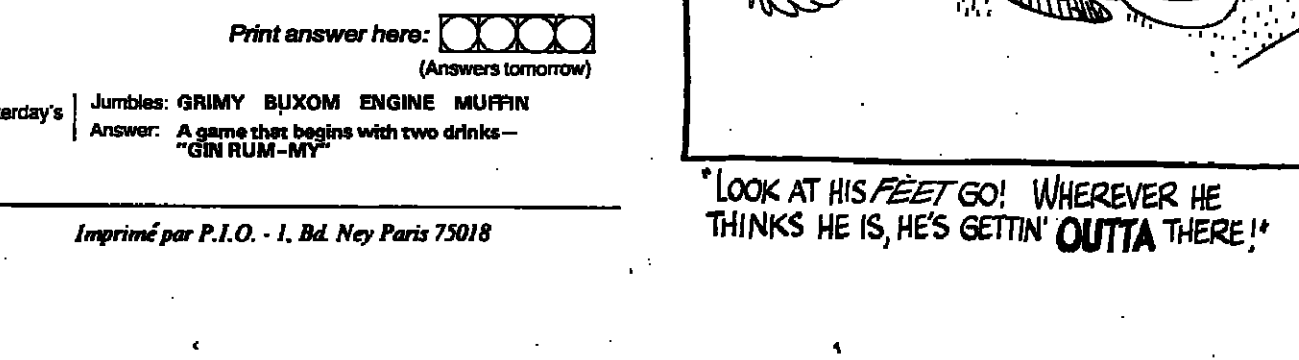
## MORGAN



## RIP



## KIRBY



## BOOKS

## THE LEFT-HANDED WOMAN

By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux. 89 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"HE WRITES from an area beyond psychology, where feelings acquire the adamancy of randomly encountered, geologically analyzed pebbles." I read this quotation from John Updike's review of Peter Handke's last novel, *The Left-Handed Woman*, and I wonder whether this statement was intended as a compliment. If it is, it shows us what the avant-garde novel has arrived at.

It would mean that when we want to praise a book now, we say that its action is beyond understanding or motivation. The feelings of its characters are "adamant," which implies that they are unyielding, or independent of all influences, a quality peculiar to people in avant-garde fiction. Their feelings are "randomly encountered," another way of insisting that they are beyond psychology, that they exist outside of any recognizable context. These feelings are "geologically analyzed," because no other form of scrutiny can prevail on their adamancy. To say that they are discrete, self-contained and impervious.

If Updike's remarks are not to be taken as praise, then I agree with him and I am proud to be in his company. I think that, with admirable conciseness, he has identified what is most exasperating about Handke.

To put it another way, I think that Handke has averted to ordinary questions. You might say that he feels a brilliant impatience toward people. Because he cannot, or will not, accommodate himself to their slow processes, he accelerates them beyond psychology.

I don't entirely blame him. Men and women are not always as interesting as we have been led to believe. They drag their feet, their minds wander, their courage fails, their metabolism is slow. It is not easy to love them. But they are the only species we have to write about, and we must make the best of it. Novelists other than Handke have devised ways of coming to terms with the limitations of these creatures.

In my opinion, Handke doesn't play the game, the game of fiction, I mean. He would probably agree with me, proud of not playing the game. He might say something like "fiction is a mug's game." Yet philosophizing about people under the guise of fiction is a violation of their civil rights. It is government without representation.

Let me tell you about "The Left-Handed Woman." Marianne is 30 years old, she has an 8-year-old son and a prosperous husband named Bruno, who is just returning from a successful business trip. Let's go out and have a wonderful dinner, Bruno says, and they do, in an elegant hotel. After dinner, Bruno is so happy with his wife and his life that he asks the waiter to reserve them a room because they want to sleep together immediately.

The room is a tower.

In the morning, as they're walking home through the park, Bruno turns a somersault, out of sheer high spirits. At this point, I made a mental note to the effect that he seemed to be a lively and appreciative husband. His wife, however, says to him that she feels he is going to leave her and she would prefer not to wait for this to happen. She tells him to go away immediately.

Now, I've read books before and I have some idea what is going on here. Handke wants to geologically

analyze the randomly encountered pebble of dependency, to take it beyond the psychology and kick it around a bit. He wants to show us the adamancy of a determined woman. It is not an unreasonable idea. It even has a certain topicality. But as if in obedience to a "revolutionary" principle, he will not trouble himself to make a fiction persuasive. He refuses to respond emotionally instead, "geologically." It is as if Handke finds it necessary to assert his independence of his characters' emotions and ours as well. He will not prostitute himself to human nature.

I think the difficulty begins with a kind of disillusionment, with the feeling that credibility has been discredited. Only a popular or pedantic author would stoop to it, in any case, who cares why people do things? Nothing could be so boring as understanding someone. Just imagine the patience it requires, the fatiguing progression from cause to effect. As Marianne says, "Everything seems so banal with people around."

To oppose that banality, Handke makes his characters as unpeople-like as possible. When her 8-year-old son affectionately leans on her, Marianne "throttles" him. She throws a hairbrush, scratches her forehead until it bleeds, bitterly complains that she has "to turn corners to go from one room to another," says at right angles and always to the left.

When Bruno visits Marianne, she takes a short walk with him and he throws himself face down in the street. Marianne sits in a rocking chair without rocking. She says that she feels good in the supermarket. She gets up in the middle of the night and drinks a glass of water.

Let me suggest a few lines to be quoted on the dust jacket of Handke's next novel: "The Left-Handed Woman" is an uncanny experience, rather like being wakened from a dreamless sleep by someone tossing pebbles against the windowpane. But when one opens the window, there is nobody outside. In fact, there are no windows in the house. There is only the adamancy of the bare floor under one's feet.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Texas Firm Gets

## Abercrombie

## Name and List

## HOUSTON, July 6 (UPI) —

Oshman's Sporting Goods Inc. announced yesterday that it has purchased the name, trademarks and mail-order list of Abercrombie &amp; Fitch, which failed last November.

Alvin M. Lubetkin, chairman and chief executive officer, said that Oshman's, which has 85 stores in eight states, will open an Abercrombie &amp; Fitch store in Beverly Hills, Calif., in December.

He said that an Abercrombie &amp; Fitch mail-order business likely will begin with a small catalog next spring and expand to a larger offering in the fall of 1979, using the 250,000-name Abercrombie mailing list. He said more stores "may come later."

Lubetkin said Abercrombie will be "a separate division with a separate organization and a separate buying staff" from Oshman's. He did not disclose the purchase price.

"We have no specific plans for any other stores, certainly not those former real estate, however it's

tous many of the cities they serve made sense and we may get back to them in the future," he said.

## Equality Step for Wives

## BATON ROUGE, La., July (UPI) — The Louisiana Senat

voted 36-2 yesterday to change 200-year-old "head and master law" that gives husbands authority over their wives and property. The bill making husbands and wife equal must now pass in the House.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscot

On the diagramed deal, South found himself in a shaky three-no-trump contract without an entry to his hand. His partner's one-club opening bid was strong and artificial, which accounts for the modest two-club rebid and South's decision to keep bidding.

The opening heart lead was won in dummy, and declarer ran six club tricks, causing the defenders some discarding problems. In a consideration, the contract would no doubt have been defeated. East would have discarded all his diamonds, placing his partner with the king of that suit as the only hope to defeat the contract.

But East was worried about conceding overtricks if South held the diamond king, so he threw two spades and two hearts, leaving this position:

WEST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

SOUTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

NORTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

WEST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

SOUTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

NORTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

WEST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

SOUTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

NORTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

WEST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

SOUTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:

East: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

West: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Pass: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Pass: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Pass: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Pass: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Pass: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

Pass: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K 4 2, ♦ K 4 2, ♣ 7 5 2.

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## Repeat of 1977 Wimbledon Clash

## Borg, Connors Advance to Final

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, England, (NYT) — It seemed so easy. Straight sets, total dominance. In the semifinals Wimbledon. Are Bjorn Borg and Jimmy Connors that much above the rest of the pack in men's tennis? That was the logical conclusion drawn from today's impressive victories that sent the two top seeds on the pro tour into a men's final on Saturday at the All England Lawn Tennis Club for a second consecutive year.

Connors, 25, advanced with a surprisingly easy Center Court rout of third-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-2, 6-1. A tense, well-played, 67-minute first set during which Gerulaitis held set point at 4-5, 30-40, as long as the last two sets combined.

Then the top-seeded Borg, who has not lost a match on the court since March, went on stage and fought Tom Okker back to reality, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, ending the 34-year-old Dutchman's fling of unseeded contestants that had included Guillermo Vilas and Ilie Nastase.

## 14th Meeting

Saturday's showdown will be the 14th in a classic career rivalry that Connors leads, 8-5. Borg has won four of their last five meetings but was the first player in trying to become the first player in 42 years to win the Wimbledon singles title.

Asked after the victory if the match with Connors would be the most important of his already brilliant career, Borg, 22, replied, "Absolutely. For sure."

The windup to Wimbledon's first tournament in its second 100 years will begin tomorrow when the two superstars meet. Borg and Connors have met in 14 previous meetings, with Borg winning 10 and Connors six.

Indirectly, Evert may have contributed to Connors' victory over Gerulaitis. Yesterday, Evert used a lob effectively in neutralizing Virginia Wade's aggressive net play. Today, Connors sent Gerulaitis scurrying to the baseline in pursuit of lobs that added still another dimension to his game.

Connors is an aggressively in-



Jimmy Connors leaps to return shot to Vitas Gerulaitis.

stinctive player who responds to feel. Today, he said the white Sliemers ball looked like a basketball coming toward him, so he held the ball on his racket for a long time and lobbed against the quick Gerulaitis rather than pursue the winning pass.

"Ask Jimmy who taught him the drop shot and lob," Evert said teasingly in the players' tea room after the match.

"She's right," Connors said, with a smile.

But the most significant difference between Connors and Gerulaitis was their serves. Down set point, at 4-5, 30-40, Connors delivered the flat serve deep into the backhand.

"I just tried to get my first serve and make him play it," he said.

Gerulaitis had lost 10 of 11 previous matches against Connors and had not beaten him in six years.

The opportunity to seize the first set prompted the Kings' Point, N.Y., pro to chase a big backhand return down the line, in pursuit of a

placement. The ball caught the tape but did not clear. Connors held with a flat second serve wide to the forehand and a backhand volley net cord winner that induced one of his classic body shimmies near the net.

The pair held serve for 6-4 and traded service breaks for 7-4 in an atmosphere so tense that a ringing telephone in the press area prompted Connors to pause momentarily serving at the far end of the stadium.

But Gerulaitis' first serve deteriorated as the match progressed. He managed 40 of 62 first serves in the opening set, more than 60 percent, but slid to 10 of 21 and 12 of 27 in

the last two sets, less than 50 percent.

Perhaps it was the pressure from Connors, who owns the sport's most devastating return and said afterward, "I have to play his second serve like his first because he moves so well." Or maybe Vitas was slightly stale from the 96 games of men's doubles he had played the previous day, while Connors rested.

"I had a pretty good barrage going there," Connors said of his service breaks at 8-7 in the opening set and again for 2-1 in the second when Vitas' volleys went astray. "Every time I touched the racket, it was firm."

Borg broke Okker's service in the first game and had run up a 5-3 lead in the first set before rain forced a 15-minute delay. Each player held serve to finish the set.

In the second set, Borg broke service in the third game. At 2-3, Okker had break point, but Borg — playing powerfully — held on and games went with service to 5-3 when Borg failed to take advantage of three set points. He then held his serve for the set.

Borg broke in the third and fifth games of the final set. But in a last desperate effort, Okker held his next service, then broke back for 3-5 and held again for 4-5. That was his last gasp, though, as Borg served out the match.

## Bueno Retires From Singles

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (UPI) — Maria Bueno announced her retirement yesterday after she won the first of her three Wimbledon titles. She returned to play here last year after a 10-year break.

"Wimbledon has always been my favorite, where I have enjoyed some of my biggest successes and this is the right time and place to announce my retirement," the 38-year-old Brazilian said.

## Luzinski, Bowe Top Fan Balloting for NL All-Stars

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — Outfielder Greg Luzinski, with 3.5 million votes, and infielder Larry Bowa, both of the Philadelphia Phillies, topped the National League balloting for the 49th All-Star Game, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced yesterday.

The game will be played Tuesday night in San Diego. Luzinski, who with 19 home runs is one ahead of George Foster for the current season record in the National League, will start for the third consecutive year. Foster, of the Cincinnati Reds, also a starter, leads the league with 61 runs batted in.

Bowa, who trailed through most of the balloting by fans, will start at shortstop for the second time. He was elected to start in 1974, and was an All-Star in 1975 and 1976. Luzinski, who received 3,493,738 votes, Bowa, with 3,396,054 votes, and Foster, with 3,345,815, will be joined in the starting lineup by Cincinnati catcher Johnny Bench (2,442,201 votes), Los Angeles first

baseman Steve Garvey (3,181,270), Cincinnati second baseman Joe Morgan (2,838,250), Cincinnati third baseman Pete Rose (2,980,377), and Los Angeles outfielder Rick Monday (2,234,763).

## 5 1977 Starters

Luzinski, Garvey, Bench, Morgan and Foster all started last year. Rose, who reached the 3,000-hit mark earlier this season, is starting for the seventh time — at either third base, second base or the outfield. Monday starts for the first time.

The American League starters, announced on Tuesday, included Boston catcher Carlton Fisk, Minnesota first baseman Rod Carew, Milwaukee second baseman Don Money, Kansas City shortstop Fred Patek, Kansas City third baseman George Brett, and outfielders Jim Rice of Boston, Richie Zisk of Texas and Reggie Jackson of New York.

Bowa, enjoying his best season both at bat and in the field, beat



Astros' Enos Cabell slides into second as Reds' Junior Kennedy awaits ball skipping toward him.

## Carew Goes 4-for-4 as Twins Beat Brewers

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 6 (UPI) — Rod Carew had four singles in four at-bats and Dave Goltz pitched an eight-hitter last night, pacing the Minnesota Twins to a 3-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers to complete a sweep of their three-game series.

Goltz, 7-5, walked three and struck out seven in recording his fifth complete game of the season. Milwaukee ace Larry Sorensen, 11-5, also went the distance.

Carew and Mike Cabbage, who also had a perfect night with three hits in many at-bats, led off the fifth with singles. Carew scored on a sacrifice fly by Butch Wynegar and Cabbage scored home on Dan Ford's triple. Ford then scored on Rich Calkins' sacrifice fly.

The Brewers scored their run in

the second inning when Sal Bando singled, stole second and scored on a single by Robin Yount.

## Red Sox 9, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Fred Lynn belted a pair of homers. Carl Yastrzemski added a third and Jim Rice had one taken away as Boston rolled to an easy 9-2 victory over Chicago. Lynn's fourth-inning homer, a two-run shot into the upper deck in right field, followed a single by Yastrzemski. Lynn led off the seventh inning with his 12th homer, a drive into the left-field seats. Yaz's homer, a two-run blow, capped a six-run seventh inning. Rice had the longest hit of the game, a 450-foot blast to center field that appeared to clear the wall only to be dropped onto the field by a fan.

Umpire Mike Reilly ruled that the ball hit the wall and Rice took an RBI-triple.

## Orioles 3-8, Blue Jays 1-6

At Toronto, Rick Dempsey and Doug DeCinces belted home runs and Joe Kerrigan picked up his first American League victory as Baltimore defeated Toronto, 8-6, in the second game. Mike Flanagan held the Blue Jays to five hits in the opener to pick up his 12th victory as the Orioles won, 3-1.

## Tigers 13, Indians 3

At Detroit, Rusty Staub hit a two-run homer and Detroit used three Cleveland errors and four hits to score seven times in the second inning to give Jack Billingham his ninth victory in 14 decisions as the Tigers disposed of the Indians, 13-3.

## Royals 10, Angels 1

At Kansas City, Hal McRae drove in three runs with a triple and his 10th homer to back the hit pitching of Dennis Leonard as Kansas City defeated California, 10-1. The inactivity of 21 days on the disabled list caught up with loser Nolan Ryan, 3-7. A solo homer by Amos Otis, his 12th, and McRae's two-run triple sparked a four-run rally in the sixth.

## Rangers 3, Yankees 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bobby Bonds belted a two-run homer and Richie Zisk drove in the game-winning run with an eighth-inning single as Texas beat New York, 3-2. Jon Matlack, 7-8, gave up seven hits while beating the Yankees for the second time this season. Matlack struck out three and did not walk a batter in going the distance for the ninth time this year.

## A's 5, Mariners 3

At Seattle, Mario Guerrero hit a two-run ninth-inning homer and All-Star pitcher Matt Keough teamed with Dave Heaverlo on an eight-hitter to propel Oakland back

into first place in the AL West with a 5-3 defeat of Seattle.

## Phillies 7, Mets 5

In the National League, at New York, Greg Luzinski tripled in a run in the fourth inning against New York's Jerry Koosman and hit his 19th homer in the seventh to lead Philadelphia to a 7-5 victory over the Mets. Koosman has lost 17 of his last 19 decisions.

## Giants 5, Padres 4

At San Francisco, pinch-hitter Jim Dwyer's sacrifice fly scored Jack Clark with one out in the 10th inning as San Francisco snapped a three-game losing streak by defeating San Diego, 5-4.

## Reds 2, Astros 1

At Cincinnati, Paul Moskau gained his first victory of the season by holding Houston to six hits over eight innings and Cesar Geronimo's run-scoring double capped a two-run second inning that gave Cincinnati a 2-1 victory.

## Cubs 5, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Bobby Murcer's run-scoring single capped a two-run third inning and Mike Krukow and Bruce Sulzberger combined on a five-hitter as Chicago completed its sweep of a three-game series with St. Louis, 5-1.

## Braves 9, Dodgers 8

At Los Angeles, Barry Bonnell singled home Cito Gaston with the winning run to highlight a six-run ninth inning that led Atlanta past Los Angeles, 9-8. With one out, Pat Rockett and Darrell Chaney singled. Jerry Royster singled to score Rockett and Bob Beall walked to load the bases. Charlie Hough relieved Lance Rautzhan and walked Gary Matthews to score Chaney. Gaston reached on Steve Garvey's error, which allowed Royster to score. Dale Murphy followed with a two-run double that tied the score before Bonnell singled off Terry Foster to score Gaston.

## Never Tires, Coach Says

## Rono Runs Effortlessly To Top of Track World

By David DuPre

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) — Who is that man, where did he come from and how does he break world records?

He is 26-year-old Henry Rono of Kenya and State University, and he has astounded the track world like no other recent runner.

Not even Cuba's gold medal runner, Alberto Juantorena, or Edwin Moses of the United States, tied the two top trackmen in the world the last two years, can come close to matching the recent feats of this Kenyan.

Beginning April 8 at a triangular set in Berkeley, Calif., against California and Arizona State, Rono tried a fantastic assault on four world records — the 5,000 meters, 10,000 meters, the 3,000 meters, and the 3,000-meter steeplechase.

Modern Phenomenon

No runner in the modern era has led more than two universally recognized world records at one time, no has four.

Track and Field News magazine says every world-class athlete in history event and from that list picks track and field athlete of the year. He was the last two years was Juantorena with Moses the runner-

Juantorena is the world's best at 400 meters and the 800 meters, and was the only runner to rank in the top 15 in three different events, including the 400-meter dash and 110-meter high hurdles.

Rono's style is like no other. At 5-foot-7 and weighing 139 pounds, he doesn't have a sprinter's kick at the finish and he is not overpowering. He runs in spurts. He will run at a steady pace and then all of a sudden blaze through the next 1,000 meters of a race and then resume his original pace after the opposition has been killed off. He seldom changes his facial expression and never looks tired, no matter how fast or how far he runs.

His coach at Washington State, John Chaplin, says, "He really doesn't know when he is supposed to get tired."

The fear in Kenya is that Rono will burn himself out at his present pace. Rono says that is nonsense, but Sam Onged, chairman of the Kenya Amateur Athletics Association, said after Rono's 3,000-meter record that he should take things easy for a while.

Onged said Rono could jeopardize his chances of winning medals for Kenya in the All-Africa Games in Algiers and the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, next month if he doesn't scale down his schedule.

## Individuals' Style

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Rono, from the Rift Valley in Kenya, is a Nandi, a member of the Kalenjin group, was the first of the great Kenyan runners, Kipchoge (Kip) Keino.

"I heard of Kipchoge, but I never met him," Rono said.

Rono was an obscure 8:29.0 steeplechaser at the Montreal Olympics, but his fellow Kenyans, kept saying he was the star of the future. An ulcer slowed his development until last summer, but the track world has belonged to Henry Rono since.

Rono's training is varied. At Washington State, under Chaplin, his No. 1 workout is to run the Snake River Canyon. "It's 4.5 miles straight downhill and 4.5 miles straight up again," Chaplin said. "Henry loves it."

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	45	25	.643	Philadelphia	43	27	.613
Milwaukee	45	25	.643	Chicago	42	28	.600
New York	44	26	.623	Pittsburgh	39	31	.557
Baltimore	44	26	.623	St. Louis	39	31	.557
Cleveland	43	27	.613	Montreal	38	32	.543
Toronto	39	32	.543	New York	38	32	.543
Oakland	38	33	.535	San Francisco	38	32	.543
Los Angeles	38	33	.535	San Diego	37	33	.529
Seattle	37	34	.520	Los Angeles	36	34	.514
Washington	37	34	.520	San Diego	36	34	.514
California	36	35	.507	San Francisco	35	35	.500
Kansas City	35	36	.493	Atlanta	35	35	.500
Chicago	34	37	.479	Philadelphia	34	36	.486
Minnesota	34	37	.479	Chicago	34	36	.486
Seattle	28	53	.346	Atlanta	34	36	.486

## Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game				Stane, 6, & H.Rs.—Boston, Lynn 2 (7), Yazzerzski (6).			
Toronto	000 000 007—1	5	0				
Baltimore	000 012 006—1	0	0	Oakland	000 111 002—3	9	2
				Seattle	010 000 200—5	8	1
Gavin and Carner: Flanagan and Skapp.							
W.—Flanagan, 7-5, L.—Gavin, 2-9, H.Rs.—Baltimore, Napa (3).				Keough, Heavily (6) and Newman, Eddan (9); Parrott, Rowley (6), Rame (7) and Stinson, W.—Keough, 6-4, L.—Rowley, 4-4, H.Rs.—Oakland, Napa (2), Quarters (2).			
Second Game				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Toronto	010 104 000—4	11	1	San Diego	000 001 04—12	10	3
Baltimore	001 120 306—6	12	6	San Francisco	003 000 001—4	1	0
				(10 Innings)			
Underwood, Murphy (5), Cruz (7) and Ashby: Series, Plann (11), T. Kierman (4), Karrison (6) and Newman and M. May, 7-5, L.—Murphy, 2-4, H.Rs.—Baltimore, Dempsey (5), McInnes (7).				(6) Hallie, Flanagan (8), Williams (7), Curtis (7) and Hill, W.—Curtis, 2-1, L.—Flanagan, 4-4, H.Rs.—St. Louis, Gamble (4), San Francisco, McCarty (7), Quarters (2).			
Cleveland	110 000 010—5	10	3	Houston	000 001 000—1	7	1
Detroit	010 102 000 00—1	0	0	Cincinnati	000 000 000—0	0	0
Wise, Hood (2), Mabee (8) and Alexander: Bittman and M. May, 7-5, L.—Hood, 2-9, H.Rs.—Wise, 6-11, H.Rs.—Cleveland, Alexander (17), Detroit, Stab (17).				Niekro and Pulido; Ashaba, Blair (7) and Bench, W.—Ashaba, 7-4, L.—Niekro, 5-9.			
Albuquerque	010 000 000—1	0	0	Philadelphia	000 002 100—7	10	0
Minnesota	000 000 000—1	1	1	New York	202 001 000—5	11	1
Serensen and Marshall: Galt and Wynnos: W.—Galt, 7-5, L.—Serensen, 11-6.				Carlinn, Bruzard (3), Reed (4), McGraw (8) and Faure, McCormack (3); Kossman, Bernad (4), Murray (7), Luckwardt (9) and Stinson, W.—Carlinn, 7-5, L.—McCormack, 2-1, H.Rs.—Philadelphia, Luckwardt (11), Quarters (10).			
California	000 100 000—1	1	1	Chicago	002 001 000—5	5	0
Kansas City	011 024 010—10	10	10	St. Louis	100 000 000—1	0	0
Ryan, Griffin (4), K. Brett (4) and Downing: Lammert and Porter, W.—Lammert, 8-11, L.—Ryan, 3-7, H.Rs.—Kansas City, Ditz (12), McRae (18).				Krout, Satter (8) and Cox; Persch, Schultz (7), Thomas (8) and Stinnera, W.—Krout, 2-9, L.—Persch, 7-7.			
New York	010 001 000—1	1	1				
Texas	000 000 000—3	3	0	Atlanta	000 003 000—4	15	1
				Los Angeles	313 010 000—8	8	8
Gulferi, Gossage (16) and Hansen: Mattick and Southard, W.—Gulferi, 7-5, L.—Gulferi, 4-4, H.Rs.—Texas, Gossage (12).							
Boston	100 020 000—9	11	2	Devine, Solomon (2), Eastway (5), Stak (4), Cornselt (7), Garber (9) and Murphy; John, Rowley (4), Housh (9), Forster (9) and Persch: Boston, 2-1, L.—Devine, 2-4, H.Rs.—Los Angeles, Garvey (12), Ferguson (8).			
Chicago	100 000 000—9	9	9				
Lo, Stanier (7) and Flank, Kinnard (7); Stane, Lefgren (7) and Underwood, W.—Lo, 9-3, L.							



In spite of the long winter days spent in the damp, poorly lit caverns, all involved artists agree that the unusual commission was a welcome and fascinating challenge. Mr. Linner recalls that "one of our artists, Helge Henschen, became so carried away with her work on the Tensta station that we literally had to force her to stop so we could open the line in 1975."

Some of the artists have received numerous letters and calls from appreciative Stockholm, complimenting them on the unusual works. Since the first of these subway "galleries" opened in 1975, the Transit Authority has been swamped by visits from art associations, architects and urban planners from around the world.

While Stockholm is not the only city to have artwork in its subways, Mr. Linnaeus says: "In some cities, such as Barcelona in Moscow, art work has been placed in subway stations. In Stockholm, we have tried to integrate the utilitarian, architectural and aesthetic aspects of the subway system. It is not a subway station containing works of art, but rather a station which is work of art itself."

The early cost of \$400,000 spent on decorating subways is considered marginal by politicians, especially when compared to the whopping \$11.7 million spent each year on pairing damage to the city's trains and buses caused by vandals. City officials are proud of their subway system and are grateful for the added attention they have received. Construction of a new line has been approved, and 250 proposals have been sent in from artists hoping to contribute their talents to new stations. The difficult task of selecting the best crowd pleasers will begin this fall.

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